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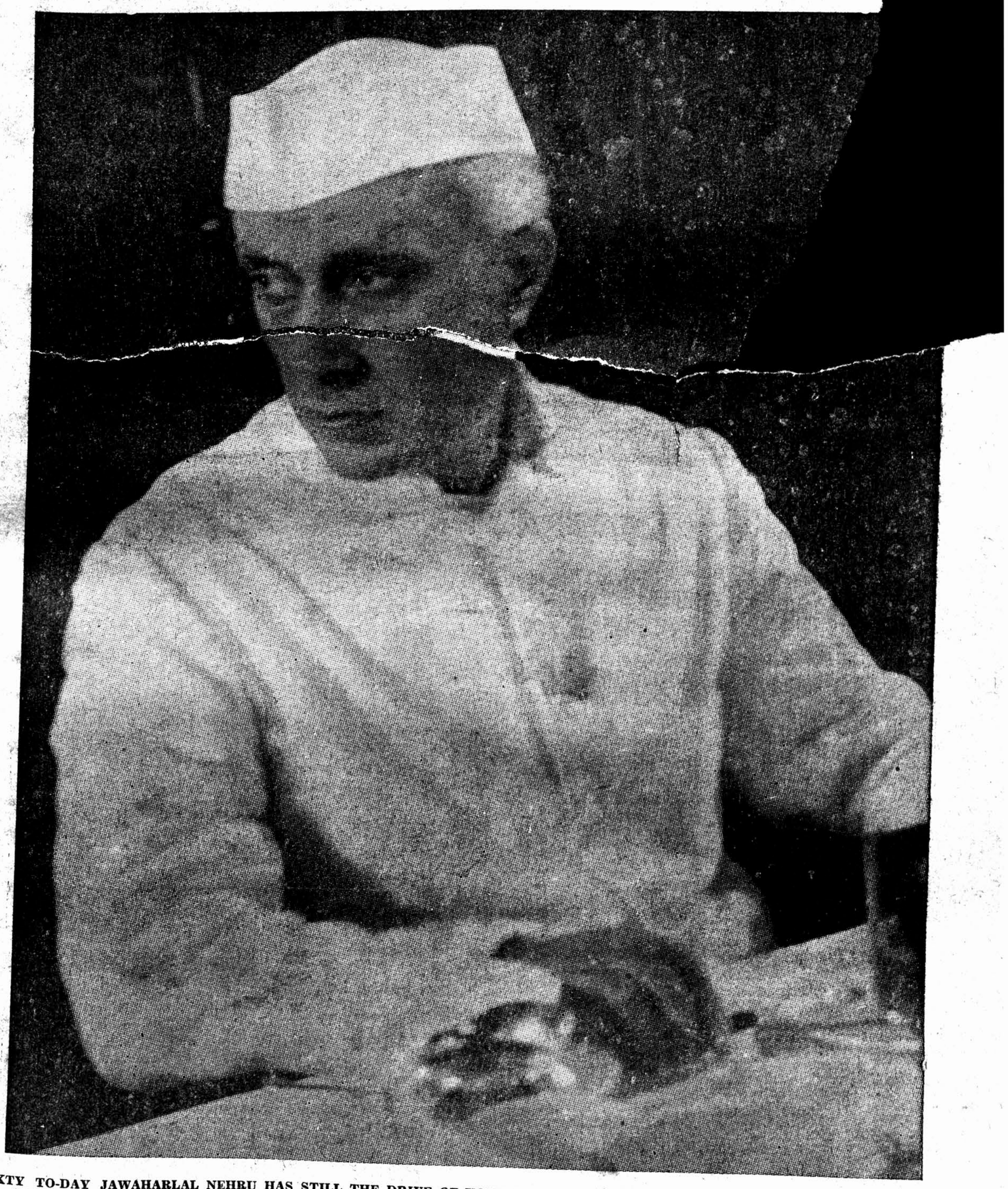
BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

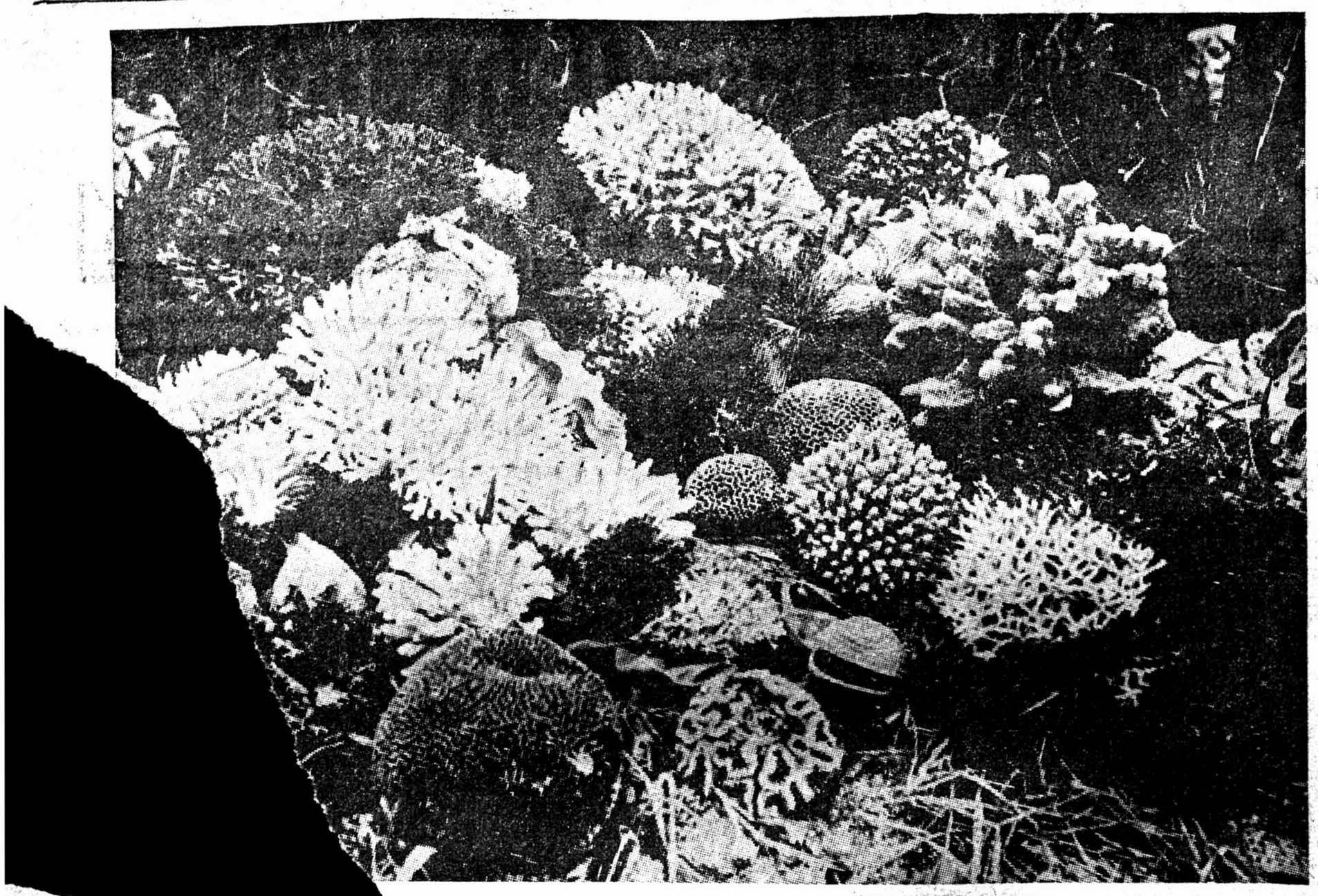
ASIA'S MAN OF DESTINY



SIXTY TO-DAY JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS STILL THE DRIVE OF YOUTH. INHERITOR OF THE MANTLE OF HIS MASTER, MAHATMA GANDHI, HIS ELOQUENCE AT THE GENERAL SESSION OF THE U.N.O. HAS PUT ASIA SQUARELY ON THE MAP.

WHEN PT. NEHRU MET GENERAL DYER

(See Page 5)



LAUNCHES AND ... RAINBOW-COLOURED. ... ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE REEF IS THE WEALTH OF LIFE IN ITS WARM, CLEAR WATERS. FROM ...LASS WINDOWS LET INTO THE BOTTOM, VISITORS CAN SEE THE BEAUTIFUL SHELLS, CORALS, AND ...ISH IN THE POOLS AND LAGOONS OF THE ISLANDS AND ATOLLS. HERE IS A CORNER OF ONE SUCH SUBMARINE GARDEN.

NEW RICHES FROM BARRIER REEF

By L. R. McLennan

Queensland is waking up to potentialities as a tourist attraction of the Great Barrier Reef—a wonder of nature to be visited by England's King and Queen and Princess Margaret during the tour of Australia next year. And companies are developing shark and sardine fishing and the winning of pearls, sponges, and other products in the waters of this great rampart of atolls and islands, 80,000 square miles in extent, built up from the sea-floor by countless billions of microscopic coral insects. Here an Australian writer tells of this marine wonderland, of its beauties and its commercial exploitation.

When the King and Queen and Princess Margaret visit the Great Barrier Reef during their tour of Australia next year, they will see one of the natural Wonders of the World: a gigantic rampart of atolls and islands built up from the sea-floor by countless billions of microscope coral insects.

No doubt the chief impression they will carry away is of breath-taking beauty: the unrivalled loveliness of coral-girt islands, of which there are more than 600 in the 80,000 square milles of this marine wonderland.

But some people are looking with a more calculating and commercial eye on the world's greatest coral reef, which stretches in an almost unbroken chain of 1,250 miles from the south-eastern tip of New Guinea to a little north of the thriving Queensland port of Bundaberg. Practical-minded Australians are speculating on the idea that there's a good deal more money to be got out of that coral than the £250,000 or so a year now earned by exports of pearls, crayfish, crabs and the like.

Pearls And Beche-Demer

Already a company is being organised to market the products of shark-fishing in the waters of the Reef. Another is to operate a sardine-cannery in the Murray Islands. And investors are interested in the sponges, coarse but readily marketable, which grow on the Barrior in great numbers and can be cultivated from cuttings in commercial quantities in suitable plantations in the sea.

Into the waters of the Barrier in pre-war days came the little Japanese pearling captains with their graceful luggers manned by dark-skinned island crews diving for pearls or wading for beche-de-mer (edible sea-slugs) to tempt the palates of wealthy Chinese. Here is another field for Australian enterprise.

But above all there is tourism. Until recent years little had been done to attract visitors from abroad, but many scientific expeditions came away so full of admiration for the Barrier and the national wealth represented by its products, that the Queensland Government has at last awakened to this great asset on its very coastline.

Aboriginal Heaven

A start has been made. From several of the larger towns and cities along the Qucensland coast, the Barrier Reef is easily accessible by launch. The Queensland Government has licensed operators who provide transport and make all the arrangements at moderate cost for trips lasting from a day or two to a fortnight or more, with meals and hut or tent accommodation.

No doubt the royal visit will help to bring tourists. The Queensland Government hope the King, the Queen, and the Princess will take a brief holiday at Hayman Island, one of the Whitssunday Group, not far from the famous Whitsunday Passage ssouth of the town of Bowen. Whitsunday was the heaven to which the vanished aboriginal tribes believed their spirits would go when they died.

The increasing number of touristss will appreciate why the blackfellows thought paradise was to be found there. Protected by the great rampart of the Barrier from the league-long rollers of the Pacific Ocean, magic islands covered with trees, palms, ferns, and flowers have sprung up in its midst. The soil and seeds have been wafted by the winds and the waters to settle and expand on the foundations of coral built up by tiny polyps

Blazing Beauty

There are mountainous, pine-clad islands, stretching around the corner of Cape York to Possession Island. With their silver and golden coral strands and fringing reefs, their whispering palms and their irridescent seas they are places of peace.

By contrast the coral islands of the reef have a blazing beauty with their blue and green lagoons, their painted marine creatures, and birds and shells.

The protection afforded by the reef makes the waters between it and the mainland—80 miles wide in places, less than ten miles off Cape Melville—a great feeding and spawning ground for fish

Surface-feeding game fish include the yellow-finned tuna, the wahoo, queenfish, giant pike, diamond trevally and bonito, and even marlin and broadbill swordfishs and sailfishs are sometimes brought to gaff. Over the coral reefs the angler finds a varied assortment of fighting fish—the red-mouthed snapper, parrot fish, rainbow fish, coral trout, red emperor, hussars, file-fish, sweetlip, hairtail and dozens of species of rock cod.

The eager visitor may be disappointed with his first view of the reefs if the tide is full. Then the dead coral that show above the waters is all he sees—brown, dreary, uninteresting. It is when the tide goes out that the beauty and charm of the living coral gardens on the outer reef are laid bare to the view

Underwater Gardens

But there is no need to wait for the tide to go out. The higher reef and the islands and atolls are jewelled with opalescent loggoons and pools. Drifting over these in a boat, with the aid of a boxlike instrument with a bottom of glass called a waterscope, the visitor may view at his ease the fairyland ten to twelve feet below.

He sees a living garden full of soft merging tints through which the gaily-coloured fish dart to and fro. It is surrounded by a hedge of living coral, gold and bule, brown and heliotrope and cinammon, mauve and pink and green and cream and white, in myriad fantastic shapes.

Here swaying sea anemones of emerald green, electric blue, scarlet, or brown crowd each other. On the gleaming silver sand lie shelfish and sea animals of every hue, and perhaps giant clams ready to snap their shells on any creature that comes too close.

There are not only boating trips, fishing, ell-spearing, shark-baiting, and swimming in tonic waters. There is even turtle-riding. And there are nature studies that have made aged scientists declare that the Barrier gave them back their youth.

In The Land Of The Free

In the U.S. some of the 17 States which have colour-bar laws define a "coloured person" as anyone having 1|32 negro blood. Georgia's definition is anyone "having negro, West Indian, Asiatic or Indian blood, and all descendants". 17 States have laws which way: "All marriages between white persons and persons of negro descent are forever prohibited and shall be void always". Arkansas also prohibits interracial "concubinage"; Georgia and Maryland punish the parents of "mixed" offspring, and Mississippi makes it a crime to advocate even "social equality". South Carolina has a law requiring the state to establish separate schools—neither for white nor coloured but for "mixed" children having less than one eighth negro blood. From all of which one might conclude that Germany is not the only country in need of de-nazification

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MISS. PROTIMA DAS GUPTA INVITED DR. MASCARENHAS TO OPEN HER PICTURE CALLED "JHARNA"- (WATER FALL)— HOPE THE WATER WAS COOL.
SOAP
"KASHMIR WAS LOOKED UPON AS THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNTAIN OF INDIA"—SAYS SH. ABDULLA— WATER WORKS DEPTT. BOMBAY MAY KINDLY NOTE.
ANGLES OF PEACE.

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

Story goes that one day Buddha went to Bharadwaja's place as a mendicant begging for food. Thereupon, Bharadwaja raised a cry "You, clean shaven, crowned Chandala, get out." Buddha addressed him. "Oh exalted Brahmin, what will you do if guests come to your house ?Will you not give them food?"

"Yes", said the Brahmin.

'But supposing they don't accept it, will you not take it back?' inquired Buddha.

"Yes," said the Brahmin.

"Likewise, you have given me your anger, and I as a guest, do not accept it, and it shall remain with you." Thus did the mendicant teach the arrogant Brahmin that "Shanti was better than anger".

* * *

The scene shifts from B.C. to A.D. The famous Bharadwaja Ashram is just a stone-throw from Anand Bhawan, the abode of Pandit Jawaharlal. That probably accounts for Jawahar's short temper! Mahatma became the Buddha of this age, and he stooped to conquer Jawaharlal. Now that the Mahatma is no more, Jawahar carries his Cross. The Mahatma, with his foresight, nominated him as his heir-apparent years before his death.

* * *

Pt. Jawaharlal is sixty to-day and his amazing career is a newsreel of thirty years of freedom struggle, highlighted by sixteen years of prison life. His sister Vijayalakshmi in one her reminiscent moods remarked that she was a convict and was proud to be the daughter, sister, and wife of convicts. The Gandhian movement has made Jail-going a family affair, and the Gandhis, the Nehrus, the Patels, the Khans, the Malaviyas the Naidus and unknown warriors like Babu Ganu have made history inside the prison walls. It made heroes of mere man and shrines of felonous prisons. Yeravada, Nasik, Sabarmati, Ahmednagar, Visapur and all jails scattered over the country, including the lordly Aga Khan palace, have become temples of freedom where the martyrs dared the wrath, sound and fury of the bureaucracy in Chakkhi-grinding and solitary cells. Thus in the flaming forge of prisons, our freedom has been wrought.

* * *

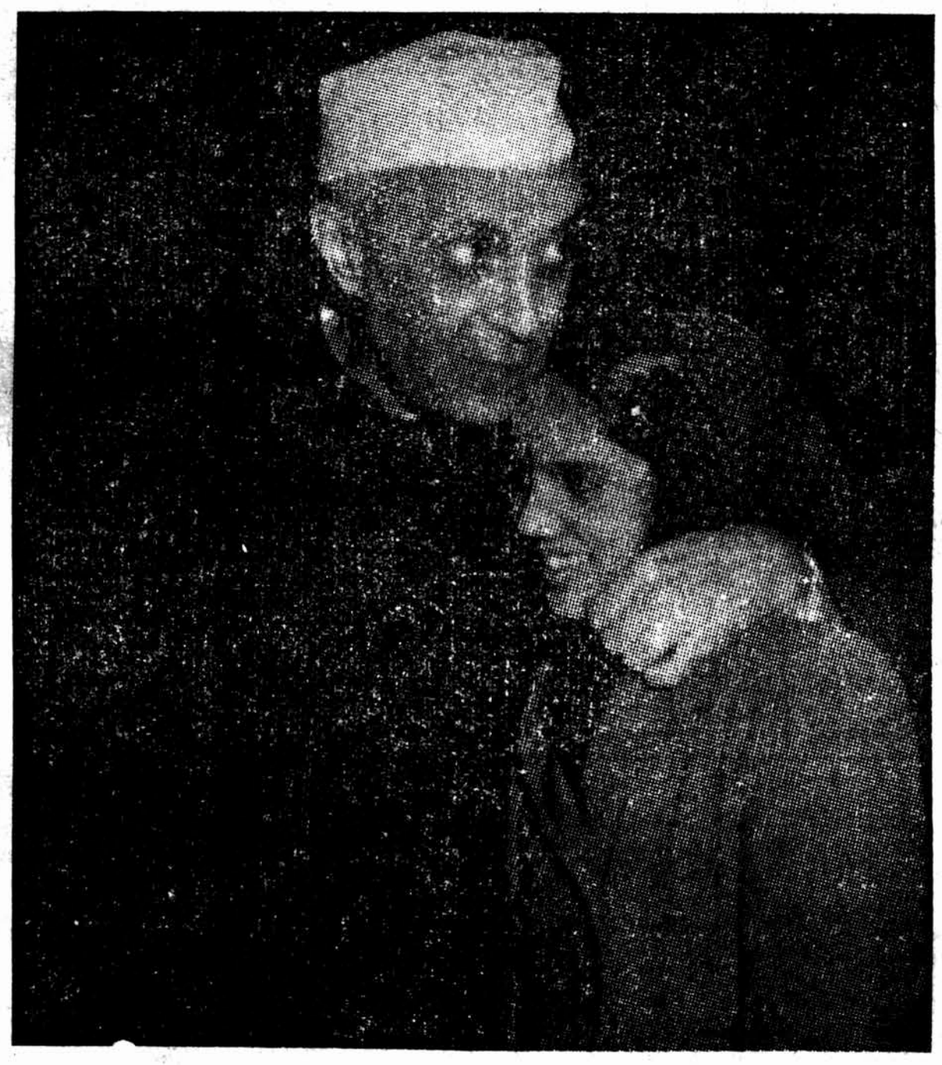
In his recent visit to London, Nehru met Churchill who evaded Gandhiji all his life. As Premier of Britain, this warlord acted as the hangman and Jailor-in-Chief of India. Feeling guilty of having imprisoned Jawahar during his Premiership, Churchill an adept in the art of simulation and dissimulation, regaled Nehru with his war memoirs and even burst into a song in the middle. While this war lord threatened to 'hold his own' from Whitehall, Nehru was liquidating him from Ahmednagar with 'blood, sweat and tears' of the Indian nation. The ballot box which threw Churchill to the scrap heap, enthroned Nehru as the Premier of India. While Churchill was trying with his project of European Union in Western back-waters, Nehru became the cynosure of the United Nations, addressing the august Assembly from a gold chair in the floodlit Palais de Chaillot. What Churchill missed in Nehru, the United Nations discovered in him.

* * *

The Paris honours, did not come to Nehru a day too soon. Jawahar was a born Internationalist 'par excellence'. He was anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist even when British statesmen, including Churchill, were appeasing and 'Munich-ing' to Hitler. It was one of the ironies of history that Democracies should have carried on a war against Hitler with anti-Fascist No. 1 languishing inside an Indian prison. That was because Nehru was not only anti-Fascist, but also anti-Imperialist. Speaking on the "Quit India" resolution in the A.I.C.C. at Bombay, Pt. Nehru thundered "Do not talk of slavery to us, we, who have suffered it for fifteen decades or more under you. It does not lie in your mouth to tell us about your urge for freedom for the Occupied European countries when you have treacherously denied it to us." No wonder Churchill refused to buy Nehru at anti-Imperialist price.

* * *

More than Nehru, the politician, it is Nehru, the man, that makes him the idol of the masses. At sixty, he has the springy gait and prancing steps of a youth. He has the vim of a blonde, the vivacity of a dancer and the verve of an artist with an over-all frame of grace and abandon.



Smti. Radha, the budding Bharat Natya artiste and 'Premier' Fan.

While the Mahatma used to envelope his followers with his expansive and toothless smile and while the Sphinx-like physiognomy of the Sardar stares you in the face, Jawahar's face speaks. It stirs you activitises your emotions, galvanises your spirit and ennobles your feelings.

* * *

It is a pleasure to see Jawahar angry and for this treat, Journalists never miss his Press Conferences. Blood mounts up his cheek; his eyelashes twitter; his nose moves to a provocative angle; his pointing finger goes into action; his eyes revolve themselves and revolve on you; his speech fumbles and the 'mamooli' cough enters the picture; he frets like a boy and fumes like a girl; his tanned face changes colour with the clicking camera. Quick to lose his temper, he is quicker in regaining it and the 'finale' is boisterous laughter in which Jawaharlal is the loudest. The whole scene looks like the rehearsal of a "Kathakali" artiste rehearsing without his orchestra. Jawahar has a theatrical personality and a mobile face, too elusive even for Epstein to Capture.

* * *

There are many facets of Jawaharlal's versatile character which endear him to one and all. With a cosmopolitan outlook and catholicity of taste, he feels quite at home in the company of common men, women and children. In fact, he is a child among children, and it is a psychological treat to watch this pampered child petting, patting, coaxing and cajoling budding young ones. He has a keen eye for their dolls, colour sense for their toys and fastidious taste for child arts and crafts. Once returning from a busy conference at the Taj where he was overladen with garlands and bouquets, he presented them to a lassie at the lounge with a kindly pat, much to her delight. When he was presiding over a cinema show, a lady presented him a garland, and he garlanded her with the same, much to her blushing embarrassment. Once when some friends were chatting with him, he gave such a pat to Mrs. Naidu at the back that she very nearly capsized.

His fun and frolics have never mellowed with age. In the midst of busy conferences in Bombay, he found time to have a dip at Juhu. Burning midnight oil at his desk, in Delhi he steals a few minutes, jumps on a pony and has a vigorous ride. While the Mountbattens were his guests at Anand Bhavan, he pushed them all for a boat ride on the Ganges. When he had been on a visit to Kashmir, he relaxed himself in a set of tennis with Sheikh Abdullah, Sardar Baldev Singh and Gopalaswami Iyengar. Recently he jumped upon a swing at a public garden in Delhi and began to swing hilariously, the young ones watching him admiringly. Jawahar is an all-rounder, and it is the child in him that keeps up his school-boyish complexion.

* * *

Apart from being a sport, Jawahar is a lover of art, but he is more a dilettante than a virtuoso. He has a fine sense of melody and nearly created a scene in the Congress House when somebody brought a screeching harmonium to sing the National Song. Inaugurating the 'premiere' of Meera in Delhi, he was so taken in by the glorious voice of Smti. Subbulakshmi that he invited the Mountbattens to participate in the feast of music. When he visited Madras recently, he was particular about a music recital by Smti. Subbulakshmi. Watching the Bharat Natya recital of 'Baby' Radha, he became an animated spectator and admiringly inquired how a 'slip of a girl' could master the intricate footwork, patterned movements and charming stylisation of the dance art. I watched him during a dance recital at the Excelsior by Smti. Shanta in aid of Kamala Nehru Hospital over which he presided. After the curtain dropped, he remarked that he felt as though frescoes and statues came to life. He expressed admiration at Tara Chaudhry's dance and to her and to artistes of the "Discovery of India" ballet, he presented an autographed copy of his book. Critics may cavil and pedants may look askance at Jawahar's opinion of dance and music. But he is essentially a layman whose yardstick of the art is the aesthetic emotion that it arouses in him.

* * *

A volcano of emotions, Pandit Nehru intensely feels for the cause he espouses and emotionally mobilises people for it. The mike has become the medium of popular appeal in recent years and in his speeches, he suffuses the mechanical voice with the glow of emotion. If Pandit Nehru can laugh boisterously like a child, he also weeps copiously like a child. Those who have heard him presenting the Deed of Partition of India through the mike for the acceptance of the nation will remember his choking voice, bated breath and whispering humbleness, reminiscent of a funeral oration.

* * *

Broadcasting immediately after the tragic murder of Mahatma Gandhi, speech failed him and in a tremulous voice quivering with emotions, he unburdened himself that "light has gone out of our lives, and there is darkness everywhere. Our beloved leader Bapu as we called, him, the Father of the Nation is no more". At Birla House, Panditji stood stunned and dazed at the foul act. At Rajghat, before the funeral pyre, he was weeping like a woman and looked like an orphan, when people cried "Mahatma Amar HO GAY". It is this essence of emotional touch and feeling kindness that makes him kith and kin of the common man.

* * *

Despite the softness of his heart and emotional makeup, Pandit Nehru is extraordinarily brave and will be the first to throw himself on the danger spot. He is not a dare-devil, but if it comes to that, he can dare the devil. His visit to the Frontier Province at the invitation of Frontier Gandhi and Dr. Khan Saheb shows the brave man he is. The Muslim League had already queered the pitch against his visit, and the Frontier Governor specially flew to Delhi to advise him against the visit. But Pandit Nehru would not budge and straightway took off to Peshawar. At Razmak his Dakota was fired at; at Landikotal his car was stoned, and at Malkand, Pandit Nehru received face-cuts from tribal brickbatting But Pandit Nehru addressed a hostile "jirga" and to their insulting questions replied that he was a soldier of Free India, and not subsidised mercenaries like them. Though the Muslim League used the tribal hordes to sabotage his mission, Pandit Nehru stirred the freedom conscience of the free Pathans.

His visit to Faridkot defying the ban and his trip to Kashmir challenging the Maharaja's ban and pitting himself against the Dogra bayonets at

(Continued on Page 9)

WESTERN EUROPE AFTER TWO WARS

The peoples of Western Europe apprehend that a third European war may be precipitated in the next three or four years on account of the conflicting ideologies of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Such a war will inevitably divide Europe in two opposing camps and the peoples of Western Europe and Great Britain may be involved in it much against their wishes.

While the necessity to check the growing Russian menace seems to be of paramount importance, the Marshall Plan is welcomed, at the same time, with certain misgivings.

By Dr. J. F. Bulsara

THIRD OF OUR SERIES ON THE MORAL REVIVAL OF THE WEST

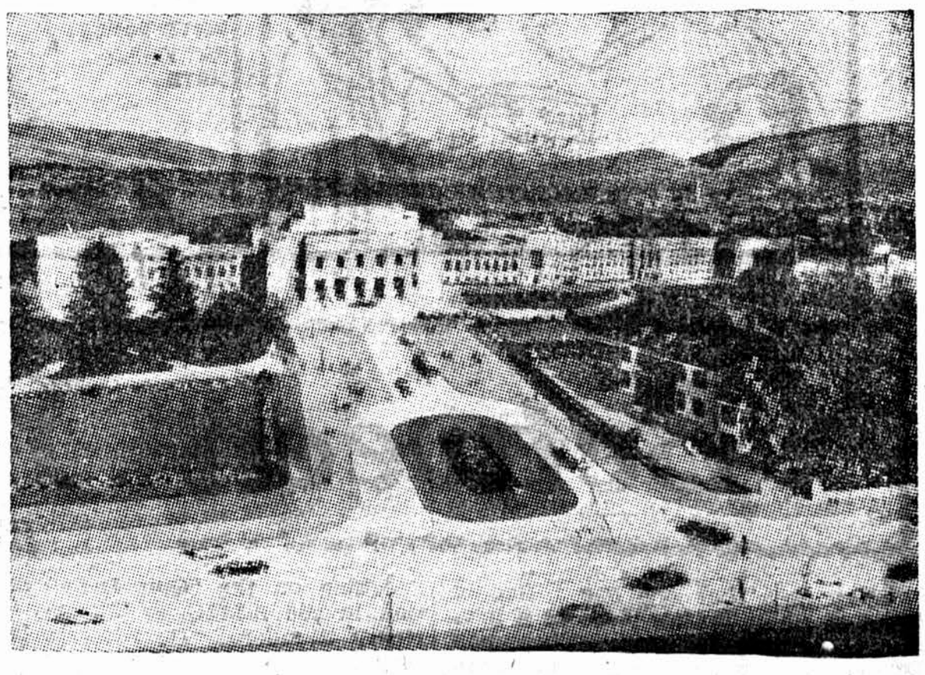
While all the war-torn peoples of Europe are engaged on the formidable task of recovering from the ravages of the last two wars, they are already apprehending a third one and their governments are busy spending heavily on defence and armaments. The Minister for Defence in France would not even brook the discussion of his military budget, more than half of the total budget of the country, by the House of Representatives or National Assembly. Great Britain, Belgium, Holland the Scandinavian countries and even Switzerland have conscription and their military budgets are costing the people heavily. Economic recovery cannot be quick with this heavy burden of futile exepnditure of hard-earned national income and every country knows this fact.

East-West Rift

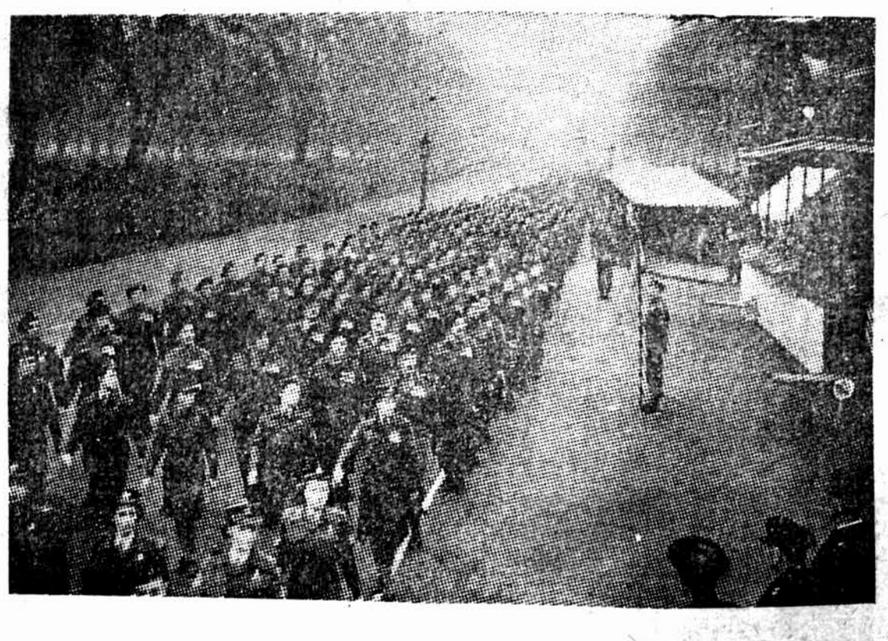
Yet after two ruinous totalitarian wars, the politicians of Europe and America expect and propose to prevent a third one by heavily preparing for it, by training regulars and reserves, by building up costly armaments and spending millions on research for defence and destruction. The peoples of these countries however do not desire a war and feel convinced that they can gain nothing out of it,nor solve any of their domestic economic or political problems by resorting to mutual carnage and destruction. In fact none of the Western European nations is in a position to wage a modern war single handed, and perhaps there may not be a major war in Europe for the next thirty years but for the intrusion of a non-European nation in European politics. Thus the peoples of Western Europe apprehend that a third European War may be precipitated in the next three or four years on account of the opposing ideologies but somewhat similar politics of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. Such a war will divide Europe in two opposing camps and the peoples of Western Europe and Great Britain may be involved in it even against their wishes. For, the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R, will not only not fight alone but they will not fight on their own soil but on the soils of other countries with all the resulting ruin, destruction, disruption and disintegration, not to speak of human misery and suffering.

Alarm At Russian Menace

That is why, while the peoples of Great Britain and Western Europe welcome the Marshall Plan of American help for European recovery, they do not do so without certain misgivings about tying their destiny to the American war chariot, feeling that there is too much of the martial in the Marshal Plan. Let us however not shut our eyes to the fact that among the peoples of Western Europe there is a certain fear also of the spreading power of Russia and her methods of dictatorial rule. There did not seem to me so much fear of the general Communist ideology in the mind of the common man as of the dictatorship of the Communist Party or the inner cabinet, of totalitarian rule, of regimentation of people's lives. The common man, who thought about these things, showed great apprehension about the loss of liberty or individual freedom, which he loved more than ideologies. This freedom of thought, expression, association and decision, the common man loves intensely in Western Europe as much as in the U.S.A. and perhaps everywhere in the world, and this he fears he will lose under the dictatorship of the communist party or regime, and that is why his genuine and strong opposition to Russian methods rather than to the general underlying doctrine of egalitarianism. In fact most of the countries of Western Europe, the enormous differences of income of the upper and lower or wealthy and working classes are fast disappearing; the gulf between the wages of the skilled worker and the salary of the supervising official is much less and is being slowly reduced by the provision of various facilities and social amenities like cheaper housing, adequate health, insurance, unemployment relief, larger old age pensions, holidays with pay, greater provision for recreation and amusement etc. In fact the skilled worker is at present much better off in Western Europe than his clerical confore because of the shortage of manpower and the drive for export in every country. There is besides no unemployment even in a country like France, which imports Italian labour to work in the building trades and in factories.



PALACE OF NATIONS WITH THE BACKGROUND VIEW OF MOUNT BLANC AT GENEVA.



KING INSPECTS TERRITORIALS IN HYDE PARK AND TAKES SALUTE.

Economic Recovery

In spite of spending large amounts on the army and armaments, some of the countries of Western Europe are recovering fast from the effects of the last war. Belgium is one such and Holland, Norway and Denmark are on the road to recovery. But France seems to be bagged into a political tangle. She has her fourteenth quarterly Parliament in the last twenty-seven months and may have her fifteenth by the time this reaches you. France, as one young French medical man told me, was exhausted by the sacrifices of the first World War and she has never completely recovered from it. The culture of the French their art and originality of ideas are still an object of admiration among her neighbours and distant friends and they wish that the French may once more find themselves. France is a rich country, her peasant population is hard working and she has tremendous potentialities for a quicker recovery; but there are signs of weakness in her political machine, in the character of her politicians, in the general apathy of the voter to take a firm decision; the Frenchman loves too much argument for its own sake. That is why the party of De Gaulle is toying with the idea of centering power of decision in one wise man, who rarely continues wise for long once he is vested with dictatorial authority, nor are his decisions always wise in view of the vast complexity of all politico-economic problems in the complex modern world.

The War Scare

Western Europe presents on the whole somewhat of a mystic, fatalistic attitude of mind. I even heard that Roman Catholicism is not only getting strengthened but even increasing its following. The people genuinely desire peace but fatalistically believe that war is coming. There is no conscious, concerted effort to prevent it in any intelligent manner. And once again, one may repeat, a modern war can only be prevented five to seven years before it breaks out. The momentum and burden of armaments are such that they hurl those who build them up into open conflict sooner or later. The theory of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.. that the next war will be prevented by both parties being fully prepared for it will not work out as they hope; it has never in the past. Walter Lipman, the American political thinker, recently suggested that the U.S.A. should declare a Munro doctrine of 'Europe for the Europeans' and back up that declaration by promising protection of American might to the European nations. He thus thinks that Russia will gradually withdraw from Europe as she did in the past when she felt convinced that Europe will not tolerate her presence on European soil. Walter Lipman seems to imply Russia is largely Asian in thought, spirit and composition! He suggests that at present some European nations apprehend that the U.S.A. are trying to dominate European politics and do not therefore feel comfortable about American hegamony in Europe as much as about Russian overlordship or imperialism The U.S.A. should therefore make her position clear and act accordingly.

Britain does not still seem to have made up her mind. It may be she may still play a nobler role of reconciling as a neutral intermediary the two conflicting systems of thought of a state-controlled economy where individual initiative may still have a play and individual freedom guaranteed by law and totalitarian etatism where the state, i.e., the party in power, is supreme and rules by a dictatorial refimentation of the lives of the individual citizens. The nations of Western Europe seem definitely opposed to the latter ideology and are prepared to fight if an attempt is made to force it on them.

A VIEW OF AMSTERDAM HARBOUR.

Simple Upbringing For Royal Child

Princess Elizabeth and her husband have decided on a democratic basis for the education of their child There will be no curtseying and bowing until the child is old enough to understand the meaning of such formalities, and it will be addressed by its Christian name until well into the 'teens Should the child be a girl she will be taught by the Princess's own governess, Miss Marion Crawford, now Mrs Buthlay. Should it be a boy he may go to a preparatory school first, and possibly Eton later.

INTERNATIONALIST NO. 1

Riding The Whirlwind And Directing The Storm Jawaharlal Is Sixty Today

(BY T. D. JAGADESAN)

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru is 60 today. When he looks back upon his long march, none will be more pleased than Nehru himself, for all his life with all his energy he had fought for 'the first cause in the world' and had won at last. In the leaves of History Nehru's place is assured and will be ranked with the galaxy of fighters of freedom.

Return To The East

In 1912, young Nehru returned from England after Harrow and Cambridge adventure. The Indian political scene was then very dull. Tilak was in gaol and the Moderates were musing over the Minto-Morley scheme. The Congress was also then a group of moderates meeting annually passing resolutions that pleaded for gradual Indianisation of the governmental machinery and reduction of army expenditure.

Pandit Nehru first attended the Bankipore session of the Congress in December 1912 as a delegate. Of all the personalities, Mr. Gokhale then at the height of his authority impressed Nehru most. Gokhale's Servants of India Society though at times attracted him their moderate politics and air of reconciliation did not coincide with Nehru's conception of nationalism which meant to 'aggressive nationalist activities against foreign rule.'

Home Rule Movements

After Tilak's return from gaol, Mrs. Basant and the veteran extremist started Home Rule Leagues to stir the dormant nationalism of the masses. Pandit Nehru, however, joined both the leagues but increasingly came under the fire-brand nationalism of Mrs. Besant. The Government of India looked down upon her 'seditious' activities and finally interned her; The Allahabad branch of the Defence Forces Committee which was constituted to accelerate teh war efforts mainly consisted of Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sapru and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, besides other Moderates.

Pandit Nehru persuaded the Committee to resign as a protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant and the Committee did accordingly. Sometime later, Motilal Nehru was also arrested.

Maiden Speech

In those early days public speaking terrified young Nehru who doubted his own capacity to speak at any length in Hindustani. However, in 1915, at a protest meeting in Allahabad against a new Act muzzling the Press, he spoke briefly in English and it was well received by the audience. At the end of the meeting Sir Sapru came up to him and kissed him in public on the dais. 32 years later, Nehru addressed in Prayag a million of his countrymen after the immersion of Gandhiji's 'asti.' The number is said to be a world record which no living statesmen but Nehru can claim.

Meeting His Master

Pandit Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time in the Lahore session of the Congress in 1916. He admired Gandhiji for his valiant fight against the racial discrimination in South Africa, more so his novel weapon of Satyagraha. In the early days when Mr. Gokhale dominated the scene, Gandhiji was content to be a specialist on the South Africa affairs whenever the issue came up for discussion.

The draconian Rowlatt Act trailed the year 1919 and Gandhiji planned to apply his new technique of Satyagraha in India also. At the request of Motilal Nehru he came down to Allahabad and both had a heart to heart talk on the issue

The forthcoming plunge into action stirred Pandit Nehru who, all agog with enthusiasm, decided to join immediately the Satyagraha Committee. Motilal Nehru could not countenance the prospect of his son languishing behind the prison bars. So Gandhiji when in 'Ananda Bhavan' advised the impatient Nehru not to participate in the movement, to the embarrassment of his father. This check Nehru resented but he had to toe the line.

When the Congress set up a chain of organisations for relief and enquiry into the Amritsar massacre of 1919 Pandit Nehru was asked to accompany C. R. Das to the Amritsar area. Under the spell of the lion of Bengal, young Nehru learnt much which stood him in good stead in later years.

DURING HIS VISIT TO GWALIOR RAJAJI VISITED THE GORKHI TEMPLE WHERE HE WAS GIVEN CIVIC RECEPTION. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IS SEEN TAKING HOLY WATER FROM THE PRIEST OF H. H. THE RAJPRAMUKH.

Nehru Meets Gen. Dyer

Towards the end of 1919, Nehru was travelling from Amritsar to Delhi by the night train in the upper berth The following morning he discovered that all the lower berths were occupied by military officers. One among them was particularly very loud and aggressive; he was relating with an air of triumph how he held the town of Jallianwallah under his thumb and crushed the morale of the people by ruthless shooting. Before long Nehru discovered the militant person was none other than the notorious Dyer who was evidently coming back from Lahore after giving evidence before the Hunter Commission. It is surprising how Nehru was able to hold himself in check when face to face with Gen. Dyer

India was on the eve of Prince of Wales visit in 1921. The Congress boycotted the Royal visit. Wherver the Prince went only hartals and clean black flags greeted him. Towards the end of November, the Congress Volunteer Organisation of Bengal was declared an illegal body and so also the UP's counterpart. The Nehru group took up the challenge and deliberately published a list of volunteers headed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, simply to defy the Government's ban. Early in December a few days before the Prince came to the UP, mass arrests began. When Nehru was sitting one day late at night in the Congress office of Allahabad, he was arrested and taken to Lucknow gaol. This being his first imprisonment, he looked upon it with more hilarity than dismay He was released on January 31. 1923

The following year Pandit Nehru was elected Chairman of Allahabad Municipality During the brief tenure of office, he did meritorious work which won the applause of the older generation. His wife Kamla fell ill seriously in 1925 and doctors advised further treatment in Switzerland. Nehru who was looking forward to some excuse to move away from the Indian scene took advantage of this opportunity and in May 1926 he sailed to the Continent with Kamala and Indra.

Return From Europe

He travelled widely on the Continent, met many leading men of the day and grasped the international situation with deep understanding. As the result of this intimate intercourse with the West, he had a clearer perception of world affairs and his incohate internationalism took concrete shape. With a firm determination to prepare his country for the coming of world events, he left for India in 1927.

As soon as he touched the shores of India, Nehru rushed to the Madras session of the Congress (1927) over which the late Dr Ansari presided.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ALIGHTING FROM THE PLANE AT THE DUMNA AERODROME, JUBBULPORE.

With enriched mind fresh from the West, he presented a bunch of resolutions to the Working Committee—resolutions on Independence, war danger, association with the League of Nations against the imperialist powers, and nearly all of them were accepted. It fell to the happy lot of Nehru to move the historic Resolution of Independence in the plenary session and he did it with great eloquence If the Madras resolutions on the whole presented as they did, a new outlook, it was in no small measure due to the impress of Nehru's personality

Gandhiji's hold on the masses was ever on the increase and the cry 'Gandhi-ki-Jai' became the unofficial National anthem. The Provincial Congress Committee invited Gandhiji to preside over the Lahore session of 1929 but he who always held himself in enigmatic reserve declined the invitation and pressed Nehru's name forward.

Nehru, The President

Pandit Nehru was already the General Secretary of the Congress and he had to accept the elevation to the 'gadi' with certain hesitation He was then just over 40 when he became the Rashtrapathi. It is often said that Nehru was the youngest of Congress Presidents. In fact it is not so, and Nehru himself had contradicted it. Mr. Gokhale and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were of the same age when they ascended the 'gadi.' But Gokhale was considered an elder statesman even when he was in the late thirties and Azad had already cultivated a venerable look in keeping with his great learning.

The Lahore session's main resolutions on Independence and the blue print for the freedom struggle were passed with little amendment. January 30. 1930, was declared the 'Independence Day' and the Congress called on the people to take the solemn pledge on the appointed day. The historic pledge itself was drafted by Nehru, closely after the American Declaration of Independence. The country's response was overwhelming and the nation-wide preparedness gave the necessary impetus to Gandhiji. He felt, with his sure touch on the pulse of the people, that the time for action was ripe

Dandi March

On April 6 Gandhiji began his historic march to Dandi to make salt on the open beach, all over the country, the obnoxious salt laws were defied and inevitable mass arrests as usual began. Pt. Nehru was arrested on April 14. Anticipating further developments, he nominated Gandhiji as acting President; Motilal Nehru was the next choice in case Gandhiji declined. On the very day of Nehru's arrest he was tied in prison and sentenced to 6 months under the salt laws. Two months later, Motilal Nehru and Syed Mahmud, the Acting President and the Secretary of the Working Committee respectively were arrested and sent to Naini Central prison. Gandhiji was also behind the prison bars of Yeravda. The severity of prison life began to tell on the ripe age of Motilal Nehru and consequently he became seriously ill. The Government apprehending any calamity under its nose discharged Motilal Nehru in September, after 10 weeks of incarceration.

Pandit Nehru's 6 months sentence expired on October 11 and he was released, only to be rearrested after 8 days of interlude. The offences mainly consisted of speeches. This did not, however, take Pandit Nehru by surprise for he was expecting it every moment. Again on October 19, he reentered the great gates of Nani Central Prison.

Passing Of Motilal Nehru

Motilal since his release from Naini in June was uniformly keeping indifferent health. Towards the end of January it took a turn for worse and the nation's anxiety grew. When Gandhiji and Nehru were released from Yervada and Naini respectively they both rushed to the bed-side of the dying leader. The old guard, weary of the world and disillusioned passed into the long night on February 6, 1931, in Lucknow. The nation had lost her front-rank crusader and Pandit Nehru his beloved father.

1936 Elections

The ingenious federal scheme under the White Hall label—the Government of India Act of 1935—was held out to India to placate the rising tide of unrest. The Congress, despite its rejection, decided to contest in the elections to guage its hold on the electorate

Pandit Nehru played a unique part in the election campaign though himself not a candidate. Like a conquering hero, he made a whirlwind tour all over the country from the northern part of India to the Southern seas. Nearly a hundred thousand people he addressed daily and sometime it was much greater. In the course of about 4 brief months, Nehru covered over 50,000 miles. The hectic campaign besides being an extraordinary feat of physical endurance, was a personal triumph of

(Continued On Page 23)

THEY WANT YOUR MONEY

Meanest swindlers of all are those who cheat the housewife by playing on her sympathy, her credulity, and her love for her family. Louis C. S. Mansfield, world-famous criminologist and author of the standard "Handbook of Criminal Investigation", tells you about some of the 900-odd tricks Practised.

THEY PREY ON HOUSEWIVES

Of all the types of swindlers I have met the meanest are those who concentrate on housewives.

There are literally, thousands of them in every country of any size.

I am leaving aside, for the moment, those thousands of sharks who operate under the guise of legitimate manufacturers and who foist on unsuspecting women such things as fake breakfast cereals which are half sawdust, shoddy "silk" stockings which cost five pence a pair to make and which are marketed at anything from ten to fifteen shillings, and guaranteed "beauty" preparations which, although they are sold at half-a-guinea to a guinea a jar are worth only about two pence.

I am leaving aside also, those thousands of crooks who pretend to be able to foretell the future by means of a pack of cards, tea-leaves, maps of the stars and similar things and who, in exchange for a fee ranging from two shillings to two pounds are prepared to paint glowing pictures of sudden wealth, of good-looking lovers and so help to introduce a ray of hope into many otherwise hopeless lives.

Their 900 Tricks

There are more than 900 different swindles which are being constantly practiced on housewives. Naturally, it is impossible for me to deal with them all. All I can do is to indicate the general lines on which all these thieves work in the hope that you will be able to recognise them when they try to rob you.

As a general rule, the average thief who concentrates on the housewife robs her in one of two main ways. Either he plays on her sympathy, her credulity and her love for her family. Or else he offers her an opportunity to get something for nothing or to make some extra money quickly.

Into the first class fall those myriads of bogus charity collectors who spend their entire lives going from door to door collecting money for deserving families which do not exist. There is only one way to deal with such people. When giving money to charity make sure you give it to some well-known, well-organised charitable concern which you know will make proper enquiries and which will spend the money wisely and economically.

Exploiting Widows

Perhaps the basest of those crooks are those who prey on widows whose husbands have just died.

A few days after the death has been announced in the paper they call on the widow stating that they have come from the local chamber of commerce, or from some club or association to which the dead man belonged. They may even state that they are workmates of her husband.

They explain that her husband was such a popular man that the other club members, or his workmates, have decided to erect a plaque to him and to hang an enlarged copy of his photograph on the walls. "May we have a photograph of him to make the enlargement?" they ask kindly.

Naturally, the anguished widow is more than pleased to learn that her husband was so popular that other men wish to honour him.

In a few minutes, she produces the photograph. In a few minutes more, she finds herself talked into signing a legal contract to pay three or four guineas for a copy of the enlargement.

In due course, the enlargement arrives. It is, usually, a very shoddy one worth from 2s. 6d. to 5s. If she declines to pay, the swindlers point out that she has signed a legal contract and that, if she does not pay the three or four guinese immediately, they will sue her in the local court.

The Gummed-In Photograph

Naturally, she does not want her neighbours to know that she is refusing to pay for a copy of her dead husband's photograph which she has ordered and, somehow, it seems disloyal to his memory. Almost invariably, she pays.

Sometimes, one of the minor crooks will approach a housewife with an offer of silk stockings, or very delicate and attractive underwear without coupons. Or, maybe, he will offer her additional supplies of rationed foodstuffs. He collects a small deposit in advance and vanishes never to return.

Bogus Gasmen

If you are swindled by one of these crooks, you have only yourself to blame. The legitimate trader is always prepared to collect his money when he delivers the goods. If a total stranger approaches you with such an offer and then asks for a deposit in advance, the chances are that you are going to be robbed.

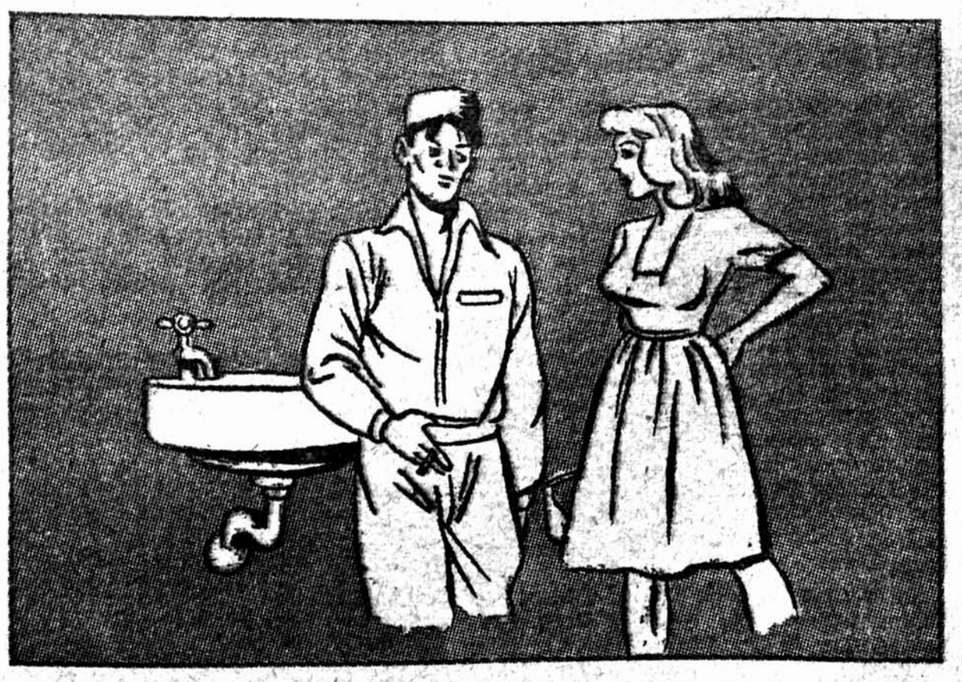
Often two swindlers—really they are just plain thieves—call at a house pretending to be gas or electricity inspectors.

One man insists on examining the upper floors of the house While he does, the second man remains in the hall. Naturally, the housewife goes upstairs with the first man to show him around.

While the first man is upstairs, the second steals all the valuables he can from the ground floor and vanishes to meet his confederate again later. The first man keeps the housewife upstairs long enough to permit him to escape. Then, on a pretext, he, too, goes away rapidly before she has time to discover her loss.

A variation of this is often worked by women whom detectives call "one-day" servants.

BOGUS FRIEND



IN THE GUISE OF GASMAN

Servants are hard to get all over the world. So, if one suddenly knocks on your door and asks for a job, be very, very wary. There is extremely little chance that she is genuine, and a very good chance that she is a crook.

Carpet Trick

The "one-day" servant stays only a few hours — just long enough to look around and to find out where the valuables are kept. At an opportune moment, she stuffs as many of them into her pockets as she can and disappears.

The precaution is, of course, not to engage anyone who cannot give you references which you can check before you let them into your house.

One of the oldest, and still one of the most successful, tricks is the "Persian carpet trick." A travelling salesman knocks on the door and offers the housewife some "guaranteed genuine" Persian carpets at a price which, though it is very high for a carpet is still ridiculously low for a genuine Persian one.

If, after a lot of argument, he cannot persuade her to buy, he asks permission to leave the carpets in her hall for a day or two explaining that he is very tired from carrying them around. He also tells her that she can use them in the hall if she wishes and even helps her to put them down. Of course, she is "under no obligation whatever."

The following day, a very well-dressed and nicely spoken stranger comes to her door enquiring for a bogus address. He as the coxpets, explains that he is a carpet expert and asks permission to examine them. Finally, he pronounces them perfectly genuine and offers the housewife £200 or £300 more than the salesman has quoted. He even gives her his card, with his address printed on it, and states that he will pay her this price the moment she delivers them to his shop.

Only Herself To Blame

Naturally, the woman can hardly contain herself until the salesman returns a few days later.

She tries to beat him down in price but fails. So she draws the money out of the bank, pays the salesman, rolls up the carpets and starts out to find the expert's shop only to discover that there is no such address.

She has only herself to blame, of course. If she had not tried to make a profit out of the salesman she would never have been swindled.

There are many variations of this trick. Sometimes, a street musician begs to be allowed to leave his violin with her. Later, the "expert" discovers this to be a genuine Stradivarius, offering her £1,000 for it and so making it worth while to buy it off the fake musician for £50.

Sometimes, it is a stranger who has run out of money and who borrows a few shillings from her on the security of a diamond ring which, the following day, the "expert" announces is worth several hundreds of pounds.

You will never get caught by any of these tricks unless you yourself try to swindle the other fellow — and get something for nothing — by buying the articles for less than they are worth. If you do, you will lose your money.

Sometimes housewives are visited by bogus policemen or bogus detectives who state they have come to search the house for stolen property. They gather together all the jewellery and other small valuables, wrap them into a parcel, give the housewife an "official" receipt for them and tell her that, if they are not really stolen property, she will be able to reclaim them from the local police station. Naturally, as soon as they have gone she rushes to the local police station only to find out that she has been swindled and that they are not police officers at all.

If ever a policeman or detective should ask to search your house ask for the search warrant and also demand to see his warrant card. This card is his identification and his authority from the state. Every policemen in every part of the world is issued with an authority of this nature and he is not permitted to go anywhere without it. If your visitor fails to produce it the moment you challenge him, telephone the local police station immediately.

BY LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD

They Didn't See The Joke In New York

The sarcastic remark of a workman, irritated by silly questions from reporters while he was removing furniture from the Soviet consulate here, brought squads of police and journalists on the wildest goose-chase of the year. The workman was carrying an ice-box out of the consulate when a reporter asked him what he was carrying. Sarcastically, the workman replied "machine-guns", and added that his next job was to remove explosives and ammunition. The Soviet officials blandly confirmed the story to the wide-eyed reporters and, in their turn, added that there were "atom bombs and aircraft carriers" on the top floors. It was only a matter of minutes before the street was crowded with police, reporters and a curious crowd; then it dawned on the police that they had been the victims of their own over-heated imaginations and, curtly, they told the crowd to "beat it".

Tame Specimen!

The British delegation to the Trusteeship Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has developed a clever tactic for replying to the embarrassing criticisms of the Soviet and East European delegations. It has chosen as its Chief spokesman Mr. Grantly Adams, a Barbadian Negro. The many well-informed negro experts now in Paris have been disgusted to note Mr. Adams's efforts to wave away the extremely well documented criticisms of British colonial rule, on the grounds that as he is a negro he must know the situation. Among the criticisms which he has tried to evade are damning indictments of conditions in his own West Indies, made both by his fellow countrymen, and by British Journalists, M.P.S., Sociologists whose terrible statements expose Mr. Adams's venality.

She Runs A Parsee Club

Mrs. Rose Harding is an Englishwoman who has never been to India but who runs a Parsee club in London and cooks Parsee dishes so well that members often say "For all that you do for us you ought to be a Parsee yourself". The club belongs to the Parsee Association of Europe and is visited by the many Parsees who go to England during the summer months A recent visitor was Sir Cowasji Jehangir who contributed £5,000 (Rs. 66,250) to the fund for the purchase of larger premises in Kensington Mrs. Harding, who has run the club for 19 years, is looking for a house capable of use as a hostel.

Prize-winners in Bharati Day Music essay and elocution competitions organised by the Bombay Tamil Sangh.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SENSATIONAL START BUT UNCOMFORTABLE CLOSURE. RANGACHARI'S FINE ACHIEVEMENT. WALCOTT BELIED OPINION. B. P. H.A.'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT. UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT FAIR. SCRAMBLE FOR VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP. AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT. ANOTHER CHANCE TO FRANCIS. B.P.O.A IN SORRY MESS

The first Test match between India and West Indies began sensationally at Delhi on Wednesday, but closed the day rather uncomfortably for India. When Amarnath India's captain, lost the toss to John Goddard, the visiting skipper and the latter claimed the first lease of the wicket, it seemed that Amarnath had already lost half the battle

But the appearance of the Madras Policeman, Rangachari, on the scene created a tremendous sensation. This bowler dismissed three of the best West Indies batsmen, Rae, Stollmeyer and Headley, at the cost of a single run and in 13 deliveries! Who could have believed that this bowler was capable of such terrible destruction? But believe it or not, he had done the trick.

RANGACHARI'S FINE ACHIEVEMENT

There is not one least doubt that the overnight's heavy dew was largely responsible for this West Indian debacle. Nevertheless great credit is due to Rangachari for this fine achievement. He seemed to have changed the whole aspect of the contest. The visitors were in flight. All that they had collected so far was a paltry 27. India's supporters must have seen visions of a complete rout by the afternoon.

But they were thoroughly disillusioned by the end of the day. The visiting batsmen—Clyde Walcott and Gerry Gomez in particular—showed exemplary and patience, courage and grit to tide over the cataclysm and carried their side to a safe haven. The fact that the architeets of their foundation has fallen tamely did not cow them down. Incidentally it must have been a great disappointment to everybody that George Headley, the West Indian Bradman, failed again to rise to the occasion

WALCOTT BELIED OPINION

Walcott belied the opinion generally held of him here that he is a mere hitter. He batted steadily and cautiously throughout the day,—punishing the bowlers at the same time whenever he found an opportunity to do—and carried his bat for an unblemished 152 in an unbroken partnership of 232 with Gomez who remained unbeaten with 99 to his account

While it is satisfactory to hear that India's fielding was good, I think Amarnath would do well to change the bowling more frequently and give chances to all his bowlers as often as it is necessary to unsettle the batsmen. When batsmen dig themselves in, it is the wisest policy to worry them by constantly changing the bowling.

B.P.H.A.'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Association passed off peacefully despite the fact that the Association had suffered heavy losses to the tune of about Rs. 15,000 during the last two years. As the big gaps in its financial structure were assured to be met by a contribution from the Dance Fund, nobody bothered about the mismanagement of affairs of the Association. A further donation of Rs. 10,000 by Tata Trusts set the seal of approval to everything.

I suppose the forthright condemnation of official dereliction of duty by Naval Tata, the President, and his assurance that he would see to it that it did not happen again must have disarmed all opposition.

It was rather surprising to hear that nerly a fourth of its 400 members had remained on the roll without paying their annual subscriptions ranging from two to ten years! Some of them had actually voted at the elections.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL BUT FAIR

The President did the right thing, though it was flagrantly unconstitutional—in disqualifying the voting papers of these defaulting members. But in action exposed the unbusiness-like manner in which the finances of the Association were handled. Either the arrears of subscriptions should have been collected or the defaulters should have been thrown out. There are many people who are anxious to join the Association. If they were admitted in the vacancies caused by the exit of these defaulters, the Association would have reduced the gap of its deficit considerably. Now the President has promised to see that such a thing does not happen again. At the same time the B.P.H.A. acted rightly in opening its doors to more members. Their number may now be raised to 1,000 at the disretion of the Committee.

SCRAMBLE FOR VICE-PRESIDENTSHIP

Surprising as it may seem, there was a scramble for the honorific positions of Vice-Presiden. Four candidates were put up for two seats. As these officers have no executive functions—with the exception of presiding over meetings in the absence of the President—there is liittle glamour about them.

But it so happened last year—I mean the Official year of the B.P.H.A. that Tata was away for 2 months and one of the Vice-Presidents was nominated to act not only as President of the B. P. H. A. but the I. H. F. as well. This has evidently enhanced the prestige of this otherwise inactive position The incumbent referred to has now been thrown out.

I am glad Cyrioco D'Souza who was unseatel last year has been re-elected. With "Bush" Rodrigues and Kenny Lynn to rejoin him the Committee will have large fund of hockey knowledge and experience to draw upon.

It is hoped that Lourdes the Secretary will now manage the affairs of the Association more efficiently and systematically than it was done during the last two years.

Old Meherji Vakil has returned to office as Honorary Treasurer after the lapse of three years. Any way, the members will be satisfied if the accounts are maintained up to date. An eleventh hour jump in figures, especially on the debit side, is bound to upset the mental equillibrium of the most hard—headed administrator or businessmen

ANOTHER CHANCE TO FRANCIS

It appears that the BPHA has decided to re-appoint Ayres Francis as its office-manager His last year's experience is not as happy as it might have been. Owing to the losses sustained by the Association it was feared by many that it would not be possible for the Association to maintain such a highly paid official. But President Naval Tata thinks without the supervision of such a person the management cannot be run well. So Francis will have another opportunity to show that he can carry on the administration smoothly and without any loss to the Association. So much however depends upon the cordial co-operation between all the officers. If that is not forthcoming, no manager, however efficient he may be, can do his work properly

B.P.O.A. IN SORRY MESS

I understand the affairs of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association are in a sorry mess. Nobody seems to know whether the last Annual General Meeting has held or not. The members of the General Council complain that they have received no notification of any of its meetings for the last two years! Surely the Secretary cannot say that the W.I.F. A or the University have no address.

The Association has come to such a stage that there were not enough nominations to fill up the positions in the Committee! No local sportsman appears to be good enough to hold its Presidential chair since J. R. D. Tata relinquished it. Tony DeMello still reigns Bombay Olympics from the heights of the National Metropolis. Is there any wonder that athletius are going to dogs in Bombay

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Rs 2 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

((Continued from page 3))

Kola Bridge and narrowly escaping a cut are instances of Panditji's "living dangerously". During the communal rioting in Bihar and Punjab partition disorders, he was at the danger spot facing the storm and saving humanity. A born soldier, he treated with contempt the Razakar bully and Razvi's bravado.

* * *

As a politician, Pandit Nehru is more ingenuous than ingenious. He does not assume the air of injured innocence, when his policies are mercilessly criticised; nor does he adopt a "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude. During the communal massacre following the partition, when the press and the public criticised that the Government should have planned an exchange of population before partition, Pandit Nehru openly admitted that the Government were taken unawares by the storm and that they had committed an indiscretion. Such a disarming admission cannot be expected from face-saving politicians.

*

Again, speaking at the farewell party to the Mountbattens, Panditji let loose sentiments which were critical of the conduct of his own Government: "In fact," he said, "I have often wondered why the people of India put up with those like me who are connected with the governance of India, after all that have happened during the last few months. I am not quite sure that if I had not been in the Government, I would put up with my Government." This self-analysis and subjective criticism—the Premier himself passing a no-confidence motion on himself and on his Government—are exemplary traits of Nehru the Man

* *

As the head of the National Government Pandit Nehru stands for the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, but he emphasises more on the "people" than on the prepositions. He ardently believes that causes are bigger than personalities, and that even a common man becomes a destiny man when he is linked up with great causes. This enthronement of the common man as the arbiter of world destiny is a running trend in Jawahar's speeches and pronouncements. Speaking in the Constituent Assembly on the condolence resolution on Mahatma Gandhi, he said: "In ages to come, centuries and might be millennia after us, people who think of this generation when this Man of God trod on this earth, and would think of us who, however small, also trod this Holy Groud where his foot had set."

*

Developing a similar idea in his address to the United Nations Assembly, he declared: "This Assembly represents the world community and whether we, who are present here, are big men and women, or small, we represent a mighty cause, and something of the greatness of that cause falls upon us and makes us for the moment greater than we are"

* * *

Harping on the same theme in his report of London talks to the Constituent Assembly, Panditji said: "We dare not be little. Destiny has cast a certain role on India, and whether anyone of us present here can be called a man or a woman of destiny, or not, I do not know. It is a big word. It is not applied to the normal human being. But whether we are men of destiny or not, India is a country of destiny, and in so far as we represent this great country, that great destiny stretches out in front of us, and we also have to function as men and women of destiny". Pandit Jawaharlal has given a new connotation to world peace and prosperity of mankind. The common man should no longer be the cannon-fodder of the war lords, but should become the moulder of world destiny. Far from the world of warring blocs competing for world mastery, Jawaharlel foresees the shape of a new world to come. The exaltation of the common man as a man of destiny of the new world is Jawahar's new charter of human rights. Jawahar may be a visionary, but he plays the role of the undertaker of the old world and prophet of the new.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REJECTS MADRAS PROPOSAL

TRAQUEBAR, Nov. 12 (API): It is learnt the Government of India have not accepted the recommendation of the Madras Government in the matter of throwing open the Port of Tranquebar to foreign trade. The Government of India is understood to have stated that the absence of port facilities was the main reason for their decision. The India Government felt that no purpose would be served by incurring extra expenditure on this account.

London Money Market

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Difficult conditions existed in London's money market during the earlier part of the week. Absence of treasury bill maturities together with some outside withdrawals led to a keen search for funds. Despite some assistance when banks purchased bills, official help occasionally on a large scale was necessary before the books could be balanced. The later part of the week brought a return to easy conditions with funds adequate for all needs. One of the large institutions returned to the market after a period of quiet, and there was better supply of outside accommodation.

Trading in discounts was moderate with some dealings in December and January dates.

Banks of England return reveal a fairly large reduction in the special account. The account now stands just above £7 million.

Bankers' balances with an increase of nearly £8 million reflected the improved conditions in the money market.

Applications for £170 million treasury bills totalled £272,855,000 of which £170 million was totalled at an average rate of ten shilling 1.97 pence per cent.

Next week £170 million treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts 70 million at the maximum £20 million at five months and £50 million at six months.

Hapur Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent)
HAPUR, Nov. 13.

Wheat 26/8 24/-; Gram 14/-; Barley 15/-; Bejhar 13/4; Juwar 13/8; Arhar 14/4, Matar 13/4; Urd New 17/6; Moong 20/8; Masoor 15/8 pulses steady.

Gur new 14/8; Old 9/8; Shakkar new 15/-; Crystal 37/8; Khansari 24/ to 30/-; future Fagan 9/14/2; Opened 9/13/9; steady.

Sarson 25/-; Taraseed 21/ to 19/-; Oil 67; Oilcake 9/6; Groundnut 17/8; Cottonseed 14/4; Oats 10/4; Bardana ready 125/-; Red 115/-; Mangsar 113/12; January 124/8; steady.

Silver forward 170/7; Opened 169/14; Gold forward opened 112/4; Very steady.

Calicut Market

(From Our Correspondent)
CALICUT, Nov. 13.

Coiryarn Beypore 145/155; Quilandy 155/165; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 100; Coconuts Raw 130/135; Dry 127/130; Coconut oil 565/570; Copra Office 400; Dilpasand 410; Madrasnottam 420; Pepper Wynaad 1600; Country 1550; Dryginger Chernad 475; Emad 460; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 70/85, Junglewood 30/35; Vellapine 65/80; Benteak 40/50; Teak 65/150; Mango 2/12/4; Teak 10/20: Rosewood 12/8/20.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Previous Closing	31.70
Today's Opening	31.61
Difference	—9
Today's Closing	31.63
Difference	—7

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Bullion Forward	176	8
Silver Ready	176	7
Gold Ready	113	6
Sovereign	75	8

EXPECTATION:
Cotton Jarila Jan.-Feb. 605 8

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Stock Exchange opening prices:—
Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 33-3/8.
General Motors dol. 61-1/8.
United States Steel Common dol. 73-1/8.
Ditto Preference unquoted. —(Reuter)

SALOON GOSSIP UNRAVELS CRICKET KIT MYSTERY

Police Arrest 13 Suspects: Property Worth Rs. 1,000 Recovered

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

THERE MAY NOT BE MUCH CONNECTION BETWEEN THE OVERGROWN HAIR OF A CITY POLICE OFFICER AND THE STOLEN PANTS OF GOMEZ OF THE WEST INDIES CRICKET TEAM. BUT, IT WAS JUST BECAUSE A POLICE OFFICER DECIDED TO HAVE A HAIR CUT, THAT, NOT ONLY THE TROUSERS AND BOOTS OF GOMEZ HAVE COME INTO THE POSSESSION OF THE POLICE, BUT A LOT OF OTHER THINGS ALSO FROM THE TEAM'S STOLEN KIT. WHEN THE TEAM LANDED IN BOMBAY.

These include a pair of woollen socks belonging to Headley "the West Indies Bradman", another pair of Ricardos', a pair of boots of wicket keeper Walcott and a pair of white flannels, a shirt, a pair of gloves, two coats and a 'windbraker', tailored in England — all belonging to undesignated members of the team.

Between the loss and the discovery is a story illustrative of the sharp ears and the sharper detective skill, of members of the city police force.

Caught in the police net so far, are 13 men suspected to have played some part or other in the reported mysterious disappearance of the touring team's kit. A lot may yet have to be done before the entire property is recovered. So far property worth Rs. 1,000 has come into the possession of the police.

The story begins with Inspector Sami's hair cut.

Sitting in a barber's shop one day, the Inspector over-heard a conversation which implied that a number of otherwise poor persons in Uran were flaunting white flannels and cricket boots. He saw something incongruous in villagers wearing flannels and sporting boots. This scrap of gossip roused his suspicions. He reported the matter to Deputy Commissioner Quilter. Quilter figured that it may have something to do with the lost kit about which the manager of the team had lodged a complaint.

So he set off, acompanied by Superintendent Paranjape and Inspector Sami to Uran That was on Sunday last.

The officers made some discreet inquiries and gathered that a pair of trousers belonging to Gomez and a pair of boots belonging to another member of the team had been destroyed, the previous evening. That was a warning to them that if their presence became known, the results might be fatal to their inquiries. So they returned to Bombay to cover their tracks. Inspectors Sami along with Sub-Inspectors Nair, Salvi, and Kulkarni kept a look out for barges and country crafts coming from Uran. To avert suspicion they dressed themselves as seamen.

Their patience was rewarded after four days. On Thursday the police party were able to board a country craft and make a search. The search yielded two coats, two pairs of socks and the 'windbraker'. Twelve men who were inthe boat were taken into custody

Following information obtained from the arrested men, Deputy Commissioner Quilter, Superintendent Paranjpe and Inspector Sami paid a second visit to Uran—this time in disguise. They contacted a man who took them to a tiny lake in the island. From the lake were fished out Walcott's boots and a lot of other kit. One more man was arrested.

Further investigations are in progress.

bargaining with the other accused the deal was made.

The bogus customer was subsequently taken to a hotel at Opera House, the C.I.D. officers keeping a close trail of the party Knowing that their movements were being watched by the Police, the accused are said to have attempted to escape, but all except two members of the gang were arrested in the hotel.

No property has been recovered as the two men were said to have absconded with the whole lot of gold.

The suspects were released on bail on a sum of Rs. 30,000 each at the Esplanade Police Court.

600 Tolas Of Gold Seized From Passenger

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Police is said to have seized about 600 tolas of gold found in the possession of a passenger who arrived at the Bombay Central Station on Friday by the Saurashtra Mail.

Shantilal Madhavji, the arrested person, was ordered to be released on bail by Mr. G. K Rege, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. A.A.A. Fyzee, former Principal of the Law College, Bombay, and at present a member of the Bombay Public Service Commission, has been selected as an alternate delegate to represent India to the next conference of the U.N.E.S.C.O. which is meeting in Beirut at Lebanon from November 17. Mr. Fyzee will leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

In an interview he stated that Arabic has been recognised as the third most import world language by the U.N.E.S.C.O., the first two languages being English and French. "The importance of modern Arabic is great both for commercial and cultural purposes from Morocco to Indonesia", he said.

Urging that the Government of India should foster the study of such an important language, he pointed out that due recognition should be given to the importance of Arabic when India would decide on her national script. He maintained that Roman and Arabic were the most important scripts in the world.

He hoped that greater number of non-muslims would learn Arabic, which is the mostly widely spoken language in the Middle East, even as Muslims

ATTEMPTED TO SELL 16 SEERS OF GOLD

Alleged Gang Of Dacoits Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday— An alleged gang of dacoits from Satara was arrested on Thursday by the Bombay C.I.D. when they attempted to sell about 16 seers of gold, said to have been looted by them in the course of their nefarious activities, to a bogus customer sent by the Police.

Two members of the gang are still absconding and the Police stated at the Esplanade Police Court today that they suspected that they had absconded with the looted gold.

Producing the arrested persons, namely Krishna Shravan, Malhari Aba, Laxman Bala, Bhiku Daulat and Mahadeo Shantaram Ajgoankar before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, the Police said that they received information that a certain gang of dacoits from Satara was trying to sell looted gold in the city. The Police sent a bogus customer to the first accused, the leader of the gang, at Chaupatty and after some

PAKISTANIS' ENTRY INTO INDIA

Delhi Issues Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): An ordinance to control the admission into and regulate the movements in, India of persons from Pakistan was promulgated by the Governor-General today. The ordinance extends to the whole of India and comes into force at once.

The ordinance says:—

"No person shall enter India from any place in Pakistan, whether directly or indirectly, unless:—

(A) He is in possession of a permit or (B) Being a person not domiciled in India or Pakistan, he is in possession of a valid passport as reqpuired by the Indian Passport Act. 1920 (XXXIV of 1920) or

(C) He is exempted from the requirement of being in possessions of a permit by or in accordance with the rules made under this ordinance."

"Whoever enters India in contravention of the provisions of any rule or commits a breach of any of the conditions of his permit, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year. or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both" adds the ordinance

TRUCE LINES FOR NEGEV

Security Council Endorses Acting Mediator's Plan

PARIS, Nov. 13, (Reuter): The Security Council's Special Committee of seven today formally approved the plan put forward by Dr. Bunche, Acting Mediator for establishing truce lines and demilitarised zones in the Negev Southern Palestine.

The approval took the form of a verbal motion stating that they considered Dr. Bunche's plan "equitable" and fully in conformity with the Council's resolution of November 4 calling for Egyptians and Israelies to restore the truce in the Negev Area of Southern Palestine.

It also stated that Dr. Bunche had discharged his responsibilities correctly.

Dr. Bunche's proposal will be sent to Egypt and Israel today, and details of the suggested lines and zones are expected to be published tomorrow.

Dr. Bunche will then await a reply from the two parties

PAKISTAN BLESSES PALESTINE ARABS

KARACHI, Nov. 13. (A.P.I.): The two personal representatives of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in Pakistan Mr. Salim Husaini and Shaikh Abdullah Ghosesh, called on the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on Friday and discussed problems facing the Arab world arising out of the Palestine struggle.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan is believed to have assured the Arab representatives all possible help from Pakistan in their struggle.

SIKHS DEMAND SEPARATE PROVINCE

Attempt To Bypass Consembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

Sikh problem is engaging the serious attention of authorities here. The meeting of the Congress Working Committee fixed for tomorrow and day after is expected to discuss it at some length. Sikhs are trying to bypass the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly, it is explained, is in session and is fully competent to frame Provincial constitution remark new Provinces and adopt Fundamental rights including rights for minorities. There is no room, therefore, for a Minority Committee meeting which is being held here today. Sikhs further more could not be called a backward community in any sense of the term. Their demands for a separate province, for representation in Central and Provincial Legislature and services and for limitation of the Central authority to Defence, Communications and Foreign affairs are therefore regarded out of proportion and inconsistent with the present attitude of the Congress.

By another move 25 Sikhs have become members of the Congress in the Punjab and are demanding admission into the Provincial Congress Committee. One result of their admission would be that they may secure a majority in the Committee. This tactic is likewise being resisted in the Punjab and here. Developments are expected.

'Red' Detenus Give Up Fast

AMBALA, Nov. 13 (API): The four-week-old hunger-strike by the Communist detenus lodged in Jullundur Jail was called off today according to information reaching here the detenus ended their fast by accepting grapes from Raizada Hansraj, former M L A (Central), who had sought permision of the Government to persuade the hunger-strikers to give up the fast.

BIG FIRE IN SACHIN VILLAGE

SURAT, Nov. 12 (API): A loss of about Rs. 60,000 was caused by a fire that broke out yesterday at Poon, a village in Sachin State. The fire instantaneously spread to five houses and completely burnt them down. The villagers with the help of two pumping machines took three hours to extinguish the fire. There were no casualities.

KARACHI, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): A delegation of the North-Western Railway Mechanical Engineers left for Jodhpur today to take over Pakistan's share of the rolling stock of the Jodhpur Railway. The transfer is expected to take place within a week.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 13, 2005.
Muslim: Mohurrum 12, 1368.
Parsi: Khordad 13, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-45 a.m. Sunset 18-01 p.m.
Hightide: 10-11, 23-01.
Lowtide: 04-12 16-30.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH: Mehervanji Dadabhoy M. Jijibhoy, son of Dadabhoy M. Jijibhoy and the late Bachubai, brother of Dhanbaiji, Shirinbai Padam and the late Mithibai and Avanbai, died yester night, at 11-40 p.m.

Funeral ceremony will take place today, at 3 p.m (B. T.), at Doongerwadi Upper Bungli.

RESIDENCE:—Adenwalla Building, Mathew Road.

Today's Engagements

SOCIALIST PARTY: Mr. Yusuf Meherally leader of the Socialist Party will arrive in Bombay by the Steamer "Strathedon" today (Sunday), at 8 a.m., the Socialist Party will give him a reception at the Mole Station (Ballard Pier) on his arrival.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Effects of Saturn in Horoscope", at 4 p.m. and Mr. B. D. Wagh on "Modern Astrology", at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), at Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, 25, Chaupati Road.

GHATKOPAR SPORTS CLUB: A gathering of the Ghatkopar Sports Club will be held today (Sunday), at 3-45 p.m., in Sundrabai Hall, New Queens Road, under the presidentship of Seth Nyalchand Mulchand. A varie entertainment programme will be given.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitaidas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Sri Narada, Inspires, Sri Vyasadeva" in English at Gaudiya Math Gowalia Tank Road, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Human Solidarity" is the subject of public lecture today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSN. AND CHEMICAL SOCIETY: Joint meeting today (Sunday), at 5-0 p.m., in the Biology Lecture Hall of the St. Xavier's College, when Mr. N. McQeen, M.P.S., of Evans Medical Supplies (India) Ltd., will give a talk on History of Pharmacy followed by a film show.

HUSEIN DAY CELEBRATION: Under the auspices of Mahefil-e-Huseini "Husein Day" celebration will be held today (Sunday), at 9 p.m., at Kesar Baug Dongri. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside. Prominent English, Urdu and Gujrati Poets and Speakers will participate in the function. Special arrangement for ladies have been made.

TEXTILE WORKERS RALLY: Under the auspices of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, a mass rally of the textile workers in the city will be held today (Sunday), at Kamgar Maidan in the evening, at 4-30 p.m. to protest against the new amendments to the B. I. R. Act and to reject the profit-sharing scheme and to demand 3 months Bonus for the year 1948.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA (The Shrine of Supreme Culture): Service by T. K. N. Trivikram, the Founder, on "Pyramids. Pharaohs' Tombs and Hindu Thought' Exposition of Gita and 'Zero B. C.' 62 Shivaji Park, today (Sunday), 5-30 p.m.

NEWSPAPER SALESMEN'S MEETING Today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Circle opp. Town Hall.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Under the auspices of Fort Arya Samaj, Pandit Girdharlalji, will deliver a public lecture today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at Samaj Mandir, 96-98 Borabazar Street.

UTTAR BHARATI SAMMELAN: Under the auspices of the Uttar Bharatiya Sammelan a public meeting will be held today (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at Ramji Madhavji Chawl, Curry Road, to celebrate the 60th Birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Matadin Khaitan, will preside.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Seventh anniversary of the Bombay Spiritual Centre will be held today (Sunday) when Swami Atmadas, will preside. In the morning starts the function from 8 to 9-30 and in the evening from 5-15 to 7-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) morning at 9 a.m.

RECEPTION TO MR. NURIE: 44 different political cultural and social organisations have organised a joint reception to Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at 4-30 p.m. today at the Taj Mahal hotel on the eve of his departure on a tour of the Continent and the Middle East.

MAHA BODHI SOCIETY OF INDIA and the Bombay Sinhalese Association Unveiling ceremony of the Replica of Asoka Pillar and Vasanna Pravarana festival at Bahu Jana Vihar, opposite St. Xavier's Gymkhana, Parel, 4-45 p.m. today Mr. Nagindas T. Master will preside and Clare Hayes Timberlake, Consul General for the U.S.A. will be the guest of honour.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of B.Sc. Subsidiary Exam.

The following are results of the B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examination held in October, 1948:

The following candidates have passed Examination:—

Nos.—4 5 6 7 8 12 15 16 17 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 33 36 37 40 41 43 44 47 48 50 52 54 55 56 57 58 62 63 64 65 66 69 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 81 82 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 94 96 98 99 102 103 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 120 121 122 123 124 125 127 128 129 130 131 136 138 139 140 145 147 150 154 155 156 157 158 159 161 162 164 167 168 170 171 172 174 176 177 178 179 183 184 185 186 187 190 191 193 194 195 198 199 205 207 210 211 212 213 216 217 219 220 222 226 227 230 234 235 240 241 247 248 250 252 253 257 264 266 268 269 273 274 275 277 280 281 283 284 287 289 291 294 298 299 301 309 310 311 312 314 315 316 317 318 320 321 322 324 326 327 328 329 330 331 333 335 337 339 340 341 343 344 345 347 348 350 351 353 356 357 362 363 365 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 376 378 379 380 381 382 383 387 388 390 392 393 397 398 399 402 403 404 405 407 408 410 411 412 414 419 420 421 423 424 425 427 428 432 434 435 436 439 440 441 443 444 445 449 450 453 454 455 458 462 463 464 466 468 469 470 471 472 475 476 479 482 483 484 485 486 488 490 491.

Passed the Whole Examination:—

Pass Class:— Nos. 100 297.

The results of the Second M.B., B.S. Examination which were due to be declared on 15th November 1948, have had to be unavoidably postponed. A fresh date for the declaration of the results will be announced later.

City Wedding

Mr. Anantrao Dattatraya Ghatage, Senior Legal Assistant in the Rationing Department of the Government of Bombay was united in wellock to Miss Shakuntala Pandurangrao Nadkarni, also of the Rationing Department. The bride hails from a Saraswat Brahmin family and the groom belongs to a non-Brahmin family of Kolhapur State.

DASTUR DR. DHALLA'S LECTURE: Under the auspices of the Rahnumae Sabha Dasturji Dr. Dhalla will deliver a public lecture today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Sir E. J. Hall on "Parsi Community is not divided into Sects". Deputy Municipal Commissioner Dr. Jal F. Bulsara will preside.

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday, Nov. 14.
244 m. (1231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Amritlal Raval (Bhajan veena) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Violin Par Lalit By R. G. Joshi 8-45 Kanna Deb (Hindustani songs) 9-0 Suresh Khaldankar (Vocal music) 9-30 Hegde and Party (Bhajan) 9-45 Flute Recital D'Amel 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Bombay Sound News (Marathi) 12-0 p.m. Jaltarang Aur Violin By Ratnakant and M. V. Saraf 12-15 Gansadi Drama in Gujarati by Jayantilal Patel. Presented by Air Artists 12-45 (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sarangi Par Sarang Ka Prakar By Mohammad Ismail 1-10 Kanna Deb (Hindustani songs) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 Krishnabai Hukkeri (Vocal music) 4-50 Violin Par Patdeep By Air Artist 5-0 Hegde and Party (Bhajan gan) 5-15 Gammat Jammat —Programme in Marathi for Children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Joystna Bhole (Vocal music) 7-0 Sarangi Par Thumri By Mohammad Ismail 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Mishra Sangeet 7-30 Krishnabai Hukkeri (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kanna Deb (Hindustani) song) 8-45 Sarangi Par Chhayanat By Mohammad Ismail 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Studio Concert.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Violin Par Bhimpalas By Air Artists 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Amritlal Raval (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 Hegde and Party (Bhajan gan) 9-0 Suresh Haldankar (Kamod) 9-30 Kannada Bhajan Sung by Air Artist 10-0 Suresh Haldankar 10-20 Jyotsna Bhole (Vocal music...

ALL INDIA RADIO, BOMBAY: Today (Sunday), at 8-35 a.m., Mr. Jaipal Singh will broadcast a talk from All-India Radio, New Delhi on the "week in the Constituent Assembly". This will be relayed by All-India Radio, Bombay.

FROM THE STUDIOS

"RAMBAAN"

New Prakash Mythological Picture

Prakash Pictures' new mythological "RAMBAAN" is booked for an early release at the Super. The release of any new mythological production of Prakash Pictures has always been an event eagerly looked for by movie fans not only in Bombay but also all over India.

After "RAMRAJYA" the names of Prakash Pictures and Director Vijay Bhatt have become household words in India. Even in foreign countries like England and America, Director Mr. Vijay Bhatt has won great admiration for his wonderful directorial skill and sense of presentation of a theme like "RAMRAJYA" on celluloid.

"RAMBAAN" is a screen adaptation of the vivid incidents narrated by Valmiki in Ramayana beginning from Aranyakand upto Lankakand This particular portion of Ramayana which is full of lively incidents includes Shree Rama's dwelling with Sita in Panchavati, Ravan's treacherous kidnapping of Sita and thereafter the war between Rama and Ravan, ending into Ravan's death and celebrations of the great victory of Shree Rama at Ayodhya.

The screenplay of this fine picture has been written by Mr. M. G. Dave and Pandit Girishji has written suitable dialogues. Art direction by Mr. Kanu Desai and music by Mr. Shankar Rao Vyas have enhanced the beauty of the picture.

The cast is headed by Shobhana Samarth as Sita, Prem Adib as Rama and Umakant as Lakshman, while Chandramohan plays the role of Ravan. Amongst others are Amir Karnataki, Pravina Paul, Bhujbal Sandow, Ramsingh, Leela Misra, Raj Adib, etc.

"RAMBAAN" is scheduled for an early release at Super.

ANOTHER GUJERATI PICTURE

"Kariyawar" At Krishna Next Week

Several Gujarati pictures have been produced recently and some of them have proved big draws at the box office. Sagar Movietone, one of the oldest film producing concerns in this country, has revived its production activities with a Gujerati picture "KARIYAWAR" which has been directed by Chaturbhuj Doshi of Ranjit who wrote 'Gunsundari'. The film is booked for release at the Krishna Cinema next Friday. In the cast, Dina Sanghvi, a reputed stage-player is in the lead with Urmila, and the male lead is allotted to Manhar Desai. The music is by Ajit Merchant.

"ANJANGARH"

Next Change At Excelsior

Claiming to break entirely new ground in film-technique, New Theatres' dynamic drama "ANJANGARH", is booked for release soon at the Excelsior.

The Bengali edition of this film is drawing crowded houses at ten cinemas in Calcutta, running simultaneously.

Directed by Bimol Roy, who gave us "Hamrahi", "Anjangarh" is based on the original story from the pen of Bengal's progressive young writer, Subodh Ghosh. It features Sunanda Devi of "Kashinath" fame, Ajoykumar, a new hero, three new artistes Roma Nehru, Parul Kar and Manorama (Jr.), and supported by Hiralal Bhupen Kapur, Rai Mohan Ansari, Bipin Gupta and others. Music comes from the R. C. Boral.

Ajoykumar in "Anjangarh".

"SWAYAMSIDDHA"

A New National Art Picture

"SWAYAMSIDDHA" in Hindi is nearly complete now at the Calcutta Movietone Studio under the direction of Syham Das. It stars Shanta Apte Molina, Gitasri, Samar Roy, Bepin Gupta, Amarnath, Hiralal, Bhupendra Kapoor, Sekhar, Indubala, Parbati and others. Dialogue has been contributed by Mohanlal Bajpai and music by P. Chakravorty supervised by Anil Biswas.

SIMLA Nov. 12 (API.) The East Punjab Special Tribunal Act 1948 providing for the continuance of Special Tribunal and Police (East Punjab Amendment) Act 1948 have received the assent of the Governor.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Weather Forecast

POONA, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 13th November 1948.

Yesterday's western disturbance over North Rajputana is probably moving east north-Eastwards through the northern districts of the United Urovinces. The unsettled conditions in the South Arabian Sea are moving away west or north-westwards as a low pressure wave.

Thundershowers have occurred locally in the Bombay Deccan and along the north Madras coast and at a few stations in Crissa, the East Central Provinces the Konkan, Hyderabad, South-East Madras and Malabar.

PRAYAG MAHILA VIDYAPITHA

All the examinations i.e. Praveshika, Vidyavinodini, Vidushi, Vidushi (Honours) Saraswati and Sugrihini of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapitha will commence on Wednesday 23rd March, 1949.

MATUNGA PREMIER SCHOOL: The contribution made by the pupils and the teachers of the Matunga Premier School towards the Gandhi Memorial Fund is Rs. 2,001. The amount was handed over to Sjt. Seth Varma.

RAJASTHANI RELIEF SOCIETY: Annual meeting at 4 p.m. at Singhaniawadi, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, near Chira Bazar. Mr. Ramgopal Gupta will preside. Mr. V. L. Mehta will inaugurate.

SAMYUKTA MAHARASHTRA PARISHAD: Workers and volunteers of the Parishad will meet at 9 a.m. at the Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar. Film of conference will be shown. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presides.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I.S.T on the 13th November 1948:—

Ahmedabad 0 93 64 0 0.8 plus 0.4 Allahabad 83 55 0 1.8 minus 0.7 Ambala 85 43 0 0.2 minus 0.8 Bangalore 85 66 0 3.1 minus 4.8 Benares 83 58 0 6.8 plus 3.5 BOMBAY 89 74 0 2.2 minus 0.7 Calcutta 86 63 0 8.4 plus 3.3 Cuttack 87 71 0 4.3 minus 2.1 Darjilling 61 44 0 84 plus 2.6 Delhi 85 53 0 0.5 0 Gaya 83 61 0 2.9 plus 0.7 Hyderabad (Dn.) 85 70 0 5.2 plus 1.8 Jubbulpore 81 61 0 2.5 plus 0.4 Kanpur (U.P.) 84 83 50 0 0 1 minus 1.5 Lucknow 84 51 0 0.5 minus 0.9 Madras 87 75 0.1 10.7 minus 8.1 Mahableshhwar 77 62 0.6 7.4 pdus 0.2 Mussorie 59 44 0 1.4 plus 0.1 Nagpur 81 70 0 3.1 plus 0.6 Ootacammund 67 57 T 8.6 minus 2.8 Poona 89 70 0 7.0 plus 7.7 Shillong 69 42 0 13.9 plus 6.0 Simla 54 39 0 0.9 minus 0.6.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 14TH:— Thunder-showers may be fairly widespread in the South Bombay Deccan and local in West Hyderabad and the East Coast of the Peninsula. A few thunder-showers may also occur in the rest of the peninsula, in Central Provinces, Berar and Orissa.

Night temperatures will fall in East Rajputana and in near West Central Provinces.

MODEL SHIPS FOR NAVAL TRAINING

Suggestion To Sailing Vessels Committee

BOMBAY, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): The sailing Vessels Committee concluded its three-day sitting in Bombay today with the examination of three more witnesses, including two representatives of the shipping trade and Captain Israel, Deputy Superintendent of Lighthouses, Bombay. Mr. C. A. Buch presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Vishram, a shipowner and trader of sixty years' standing in his evidence said that foreign sailing vessels should be prohibited by the Indian Government from carrying cargo between Indian coastal ports which adversely affected Indian traders. He advocated installation of engines in sailing vessels and increase in freight rates.

Captain Israel said that services of experts from abroad should be utilised to make available to Indian shipbuilders model ships which could be used as cadet ships for various types of naval training. He was in favour of setting up shipwright schools for training shipbuilders at various centres in India.

Mr. I. A. Mulla, Secretary of the West Coast Indian Shipowners Association, suggested the formation of a central booking agency which would safeguard all interests of the trade and "force uniformity of usages", particularly in regard to booking with the support of the Government if necessary. He said the Government should assist the trade as it did in the case of fishing industry.

Mr. C. A. Buch, Chairman of the Committee, told pressmen that the Committee had examined nearly 25 witnesses and were satisfied at the variety of evidence they had collected from people including seamen hailing from different parts of the province.

The Committee will hold its next sitting at Mangalore in the beginning of December, and will proceed to Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Cuttack, Calcutta, and Rajkot.

DR. SURESH CHANDRA

Dr. Suresh Chandra, who has been appointed India's Information Officer at Paris, left by the T.W.A. plane on Saturday. Dr. Chandra belonged to the I.N.A. group in Germany.

BIRTH OF ROYAL BABY

India To Fly National Flag

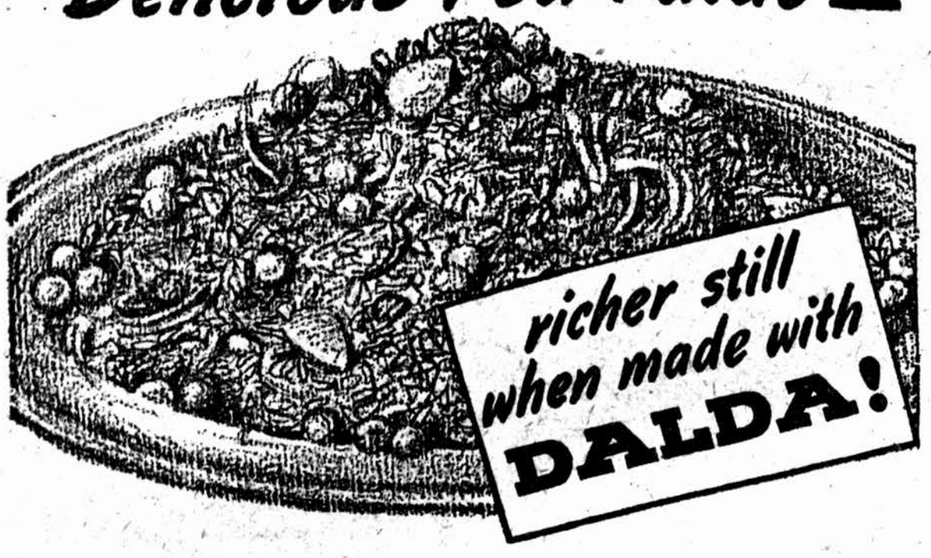
BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has decided to fly the National Flag on all Government houses and Secretariats when the birth of Princess Elizabeth's baby is announced. If the announcement is before noon the Flag should remain hoisted until sunset; if it is made after noon or at any time on a Sunday the Flag should be flown the whole of the following day.

The Royal Indian Navy in Bombay has also been instructed to fire the Royal Salute if the announcement is made before Sunset otherwise the Salute will be fired at noon on the following day.

The usual flags appropriate for the occasion should also be flown.

Delicious Pea Pulao—



Wash rice, drain thoroughly and fry it with peas in hot Dalda until Dalda is absorbed and rice just begins to stick. Add water (to cover one inch above the level of rice), salt, cardamoms, cinnamon sticks and cloves to taste. Stir well, cover pan and cook on a low fire until rice and peas are tender. If there is excess of moisture when rice is nearly cooked, draw off lid very slightly and place on top of it a few live coals. Garnish with fried onions. almonds and raisins.

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ENEMY SUPPLY CONVOY ATTACKED

Twenty Hostiles Killed In Engagement Near Leh

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (A.P.I.): Twenty hostiles were killed in an engagement 46 miles west of Leh in the Ladakh Valley on November 11, when an Indian army patrol attacked and dispersed a hostile supply convoy, it was officially announced here today. The convoy of horses was carrying ammunition, mortar bombs and winter kit as well as food supplies, a part of which our troops have captured.

Hostile activity in the Tithwal, Chakothi, Poonch and Jhangar sectors was kept under check. The enemy, however, continued to shell and mortar our forward positions, but the enemy fire in all cases was effectively silenced. Indian artillery in these sectors kept a strict vigil and successfully shelled hostile bands attempting to improve their defensive positions and build bunkers.

"Enemy headquarters at Palandri was bombed by fighter aircraft of the Royal Indian Air Force on November 11. Barracks in the vicinity where enemy troops are known to be concentrated, were the main target of the air attack."

PARTITION AFFECTS INDIANS IN E. AFRICA

BOMBAY, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): The Indian High Commissioner in East Africa, Mr. Appa Saheb B. Pant, addressing a public meeting at Bukoba, a port in East Africa recently said that the partition of India had adversely affected the communal relations of various Indian communities in East Africa, says a message received here from Bukoba.

The meeting was organised by the local Indian Association and addressed, among others, by the leader of the Indian Cultural Mission, Swami Shri Advaitanandji.

GIFT TO MEXICAN PRESIDENT

Autograph Portrait Of Gandhiji

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 13 (U.P.A.): A Mexican world traveller will deliver to President Miguel Aleman an autographed portrait of the late Mahatma Gandhi sometime this week, according to an informed source.

Roberto Gomez Cisneros who recently from a business trip around the world said he was given the portrait by the Mahatma one month prior to Gandhi's assassination. Gandhi asked the portrait be delivered personally to the Mexican President, according to Cisneros. The portrait signed by Gandhi was dedicated personally to President Aleman, Cisneros said.

Educational Week-End At Bordi

(From Our Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Nov. 12.

Thana District Secondary Teachers' Association has organised a week-end programme in education at Bordi on Saturday and Sunday November 13 and 14. Mr. K. G. Saiyaddin Educational Adviser to the Bombay Government will deliver the inaugural address on Saturday. Miss Sulbha Panandikar, Principal Graduation Basic Training College, Acharya Bhise and others will speak.

Mohanlal Saxena In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, India's Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, arrived here by air from Delhi at noon today on a two-day visit to the province to study first-hand the progress or refugees relief work.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh attended by Lieutenant K. N. Bahl, R.I.N., A.D.C. returned to Bombay from Delhi.

Air-Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst has arrived.

NAZIMUDDIN CONFIRMED

Governor-General Of Pakistan

KARACHI, Nov. 13. (API): On the recommendation of Hon. the Prime Minister, His Majesty the King is graciously pleased to approve that H. E. Khawaja Nazimuddin, at present acting Governor-General, be appointed as Governor-General of Pakistan," states a Press Communique of the Cabinet Secretariat Government of Pakistan, issued today

Radar-Controlled Landing In Heavy Fog

ANCHORAGE (ALASKA), Nov. 13 (Reuter): With petrol only for 20 minutes' flying Mrs. Morrowtait, 24-year-old British round-the-world flier, made a radar-controlled landing here in heavy fog last night. With her navigator, Mr. Michael Townsend, she took off yesterday from Cold Bay, near the tip of the Alaskan Peninsula, and had circled the airport here for two hours before landing.

PARTIAL "TOKEN" STRIKE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13. (API): The two-hour 'token' strike called for today by the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat was partial with the withdrawal of the strike notice last night by the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Workers' Union.

While essential services like water and electric supply concerns were completely unaffected, textile mills and other factories worked with depleted complement of workers. Buses and Trams maintained normal service.

Police pickets were stood at several points in the industrial area and troops stood by as a precautionary measure.

The police arrested 21 workers but no incident was reported.

TWO SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (UPI): Mr. S. K. Saxena, General Secretary of the Delhi Socialist Party and Mir Mushtaq Ahmed, the ex-General Secretary of the Delhi Socialist Party, have been arrested under Section 3 of the Punjab Public Safety Act as extended to Delhi in connection with the token strike.

85 Neera Centres To Be Started

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Neera Sub-Committee has decided to start, with effect from November 21, 1948, 85 Neera centres throughout the Province.

The centres will be run by well-trained staff under the supervision of qualified honorary supervisors

Parry For New Delhi

BOMBAY, Nov. 13. (API): Vice Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, left Bombay for New Delhi in a special R. I. A. F. "Dove" aircraft this morning.

Admiral Parry was seen off at the Bombay airport by Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, Commodore-in-Charge of R. I. N. establishments in Bombay.

WASHED WITH

501 SOAP

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. Ltd.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

Maharashtra Leads By 142 Runs

BANGALORE, Nov. 13 (A.P.I.): Maharashtra were all out for 327 in their first innings in the Ranji Trophy cricket match.

Mysore were all out for 186 in their first innings.

When stumps were drawn for the dap both the teams had completed their first innings with a Maharashtrian lead of 142 runs.

SCORE BOARD

MAHARASHTRA (First Innings)

K. V. Bhandarkar c B. N. K. Murthy b Safidarashah	50
M. R. Rege lbw b B.N.K. Murthy	18
Sama Joshi c and b Kasturirangan	81
Capt Mohanlal hit wicket b Rajasekhar	36
Deodhar c Darashah b B. N. K. Murthy	75
Nanan Joshi lbw b Darashah	30
Gokhale b B.N.K. Murthy	0
Chamukswar c B.N.K. Murthy b Darashah	5
D. S. Dhanwade b Murthy	7
M. G. Dalvi lbw Darashah	4
D. G. Chowdary (not out)	5
Extras	16
Total for (ten wkts)	327

FALL OF WICKETS:—1/44, 2/104, 3/167, 4/215, 5/292 6/293, 7/310, 8/311, 9/315 and 10/327.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kasturi Rangan	18.3	4	29	1
Darashah	34	12	61	4
B. N. K. Murthy	37	10	92	4
Timmiah	16	5	32	0
Rajasekhar	13	1	39	0
Adesesh	11	4	20	0
Sivasanker	13	0	38	0

MYSORE (First Innings)

Shyamsunder lbw Dhanwade	16
Vittal Rao b Dhanwade	5
Sivasanker b Dhanwade	42
Viswanth b Chowadary	55
Ramdev b Chowdary	23
Rajsekhar c Nana Joshi b Chowdary	2
Adisesh b Dhanwade	5
Timiah b Chowdary	2
Safi Darashah stumped Nana Joshi b Chowdary	15
B. N. K. Murthy c and b Chowdary	11
Kasturi Rangan (not out)	2
Extras	8
Total	186

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/20, 2/25 3/122, 4/135, 5/151 6/152 7/153 8/158 9/175 and 10/186.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dhanwade	28	5	62	4
Dalvi	3	1	9	0
Mohanlal	3	3	0	0
Deodhar	3	1	11	0
Chowdhary	20.5	5	48	6
Rege	21	7	41	0
Shan Joshi	5	2	7	0

NAIGAUMWALLA AND MISS DOLLY NAZIR ESTABLISH TWO NEW RECORDS EACH

Tenth Annual C.C.I. Swimming Gala Concludes

Keen competition and many exciting finishes were witnessed tonight at the Cricket Club of India Swimming Pool, when the Tenth Annual C.C.I. Swimming Gala concluded under what can be termed as ideal conditions—only as far as the spectators and the competitors were concerned. Unfortunately, the Press was carted off in an insignificant corner of the Pool—a place that could hardly be called a point of vantage, and consequently it was not possible to see what was actually taking place, and most of the time all that was known of a race was what came over the microphone—the results.

Five Meet Records were broken during the entire Swimming Gala, three of them today and two others on earlier days.

J. Naigaumwalla and Miss Dolly Nazir had the honour of establishing two new records each, and the fifth one went to the credit of Miss Rita Velthorst Naigaumwalla becomes the new record holder for both the 100 and 200 Yards Breast Stroke events, and Miss Dolly Nazir has to her credit the new records in 50 Yards Freestyle for Girls under 16, and 100 Yards Breast Stroke Open for Women. Miss Velthorst during the course of the final day's proceedings ticked off 1.4 seconds from last final day's proceedings ticked off 1.4 seconds from last year's 100 Yards Freestyle (Women) record established by Miss P. Ballantyne.

The Golwalla Baths "A" Team won the Inter-Club Relay for the fifth year in succession.

R. Abhyankar a youngster won the Plain Diving Championship of Wesaern India with 75.5 points, while R. Nanavati came close second with 72.5 points.

Mr. A. A. Jasdanvalla, the President of the National Swimming Federation presided and distributed the prizes.

WEST INDIES TO PLAY MATCH IN NAGPUR

Six All-India Players For C. P. Team

NAGPUR, Nov. 13 (A.P.I.): The dates of the three-day fixture of the cricket match between the West Indies team and the Governor's Eleven were finally fixed at a meeting of the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association Executive Committee.

The match will be played on the Association grounds on December 19, 20 and 21.

So far six players of all India repute have agreed to play in the home team which will be captained by Lieut. Col. C. K. Nayudu. Others are C. S. Nayudu, C. T. Sarwate, Mushtaq Ali, Ghulam Mohammed and Gaikwad. The rest of the home team will be selected after the cricket match in the Ranji Trophy tournament between C. P. and Holkar in the first week of December, to be played at Indore.

The Association is now making arrangements for the fixutre with the West Indies team, and the ground is being perfected for the event next month.

M. C. C. SCORES 542 FOR 4 WKTS

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 13 (Reuter): The M.C.C. had scored 542 runs for the loss of four wickets in their first innings on the first day of their match against Griqualand West at the close of play today.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): Stores worth about Rs. 200,000 formerly sold at the Disposals retail shop in New Delhi, have been reserved by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation for registered co-operative societies formed by refugees in Delhi and elsewhere.

STOP EXODUS OF HINDUS

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuter): The Indo-Pakistan unity front of London at a meeting last night decided to send a direct appeal to Kwaja Nazimuddin, Governor-General of Pakistan to "stop the exdous of Hindus from Eastern Pakistan.

Mr. S.B. Khan, President of the Front, said it was a pity that the great work done by the "greatest man" of the century Mahatma Gandhi, espicially in East Bengal was being undone temporarily by the few "power mad Muslims'"

Stop Press

TEN PARIS STRIKERS INJURED

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Two strikers, reported to be suffering from bullet wounds were taken to hospitals, after shots had been fired in a clash between police and strikers in the western industrial suburbs of Paris, Puteaux and Suresnes, this evening. Eight other strikers were injured.

APPEAL SHOULD HAVE BEEN DIRECTED TO STALIN ALONE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPA): Representative Sol Bloom said today that the appeal to the Big Four by United Nations officials for a meeting on the Berlin crisis would have been better directed to Stalin alone.

MARTIAL LAW IN SOUTH KOREA

SEOUL, Nov. 13 (UPA): A National Defence Department spokesman today announced that martial law was imposed on one-fourth of South Korea to deal with reported new "plots" against the Government.

HYDERABAD STUDENTS' "MARTYRS' DAY"

HYDERABAD (Dn), Nov. 13 (API): The All-Hyderabad Students' Union is to observe "Martyrs' Day" on November 17.

NEW W-PUNJAB CABINET

KARACHI, Nov. 13 (UPI): The United Press of India learns that Mian Iftikhar Hussain will submit his new Ministry of Western Punjab on Monday. The inclusion of Chowdhury Mohammad Hussain is likely in place of Sheikh Karamat Ali who will be excluded from the new Cabinet. This decision has been arrived after discussions with the Governor-General and Premier Liaquat Ali Khan.

EIRE TO CUT TIE WITH CROWN BEFORE CHRISTMAS

DUBLIN, Nov. 13 (UPA): Ireland will cut her last formal tie with the British Crown and have "complete independence" before Christmas. Prime Minister John A. Costello predicted today

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR COMMUNISTS

NANKING, Nov. 13 (Reuter): The Chinese Government claimed another success near Yaowan, on the banks of Grand Canal, south-west of Janchurn, where 6,000 communists were said to have been defeated. It is alleged that the Communists used poison gas in the Yaowan battle.

DEFENDING WESTERN EUROPE ALONG RHINE

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (UPA): A high Belgian military source said today that Field Marshal Montgomery, as Chief of Staff of two Western Union, is planning to defend Western Europe along the Rhine.

INDIA ALL OUT FOR 454

Effort To Avoid Follow On Fails: Adhikari's Grand Display

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (API): India made a great effort to avoid the follow on against the West Indies in the first test match here today and despite a fine unbeaten century by Adhikari just failed by the narrow margin by 28 runs.

India who had scored 223 for the loss of 3 wickets yesterday with Amarnath (50) and Hazare (18) not out had an early reverse this morning when Hazare was caught at midoff without a run being added to the overnight total. Amarnath and Phadkar had then taken the score to 249 when India's Captain, who was playing a restrained game, chopped a ball from Jones into the hands of Christiani at gully. This brought Phadkar and Adhikari together and a fine partnership ensued which gave rise to hopes that the follow on might still be saved. Phadkar, however, practically threw away his wicket by making a rash shot to a short-pitched ball from Stollmeyer which he tried to hook. Six wickets were down for 309 when Adhikari was joined by Sarwate and another promising partnership kept the hopes of India's supporters alive. Sarwate was playing the bowling extremely well and had made some superb strokes on both sides of the wicket when he was suddenly tempted to drive Stollmeyer on the pitch and went so far out of his crease that even an error on the part of the West Indies wicket-keeper, Walcott, who had fumbled in gathering the ball at the first attempt did not give him the time to get back. After Sarwate's departure Sen played a spirited game, hitting four fours to score 22 in 45 minutes but he too slashed at an outgoing ball and fell a victim to the ever vigiliant Walcott. Towards the end of the day, when Adhikari, then needing a few runs for his century made a gallant effort to get the runs needed by his side pratically off his own bat trying to take sigles off the last ball of the over. Rangachari gave him good support enabling him to add 19 for the ninth wicket and then Tarapore stayed with him while another valuable 16 runs were scored. The end however, came when Jones came on with the new ball at 452.

THE SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES: (First Innings)	**631**
INDIA: (First Innings)	
V. Mankad l-b-w Jones	5
K. C. Ibrahim l-b-w Gomez	85
R. S. Modi c Rae b Cameron	53
L. Amarnath c Christiani b Jones	62
V. S. Hazare c Atkinson b Gomez	18
D. G. Phadkar c Weekes b Stollmeyer	41
Adhikari (not out))	114
C. T. Sarwate st. Walcott b Stollmeyer	37
P. Sen c Wallcot b Cameron	22
C. R. Rangachari c and b Goddard	0
K. K. Tarapore c Wallcott b Jones	2
Extras (one bye, three legbyes, one no ball).	5
Total	454

FALL OF WICKETS:
1/13, 2/129, 3/181, 4/223, 5/249, 6/309 7/388, 8/419, 9/438.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jones	28	4	5/90	3
Gomeb	39	14	76	2
Atkinson	13	3	27	0
Headley	2	0	13	0
Cameron	27	3	74	2
Stollmeyer	15	0	80	2
Goddard	13	7	83	1
Christiani	4	0	6	0

(Goddard b one no-ball).

Umpi. : Messrs. D. K. Naik and J. R. Patel.

COMET SIGHTED BY NIZAMIA OBSERVATORY

HYDERABAD, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): The bright comet which was first reported to have been seen in Australia on November 7, was sighted by the Nizamia Observatory today at 4-10 a.m.

The comet was about 10 degrees above the horizon and 30 degrees south-east. The head of the comet was about 2.5 magnitude bright and its tail was about 12 degrees long.

The comet can be seen until about 5-50 a.m. when it merges into the background approaching dawn.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, have decided to open two Co-operative Ayurvedic Clinics in Delhi.

LUSITANIANS "A" LAST OUT TO WIN

Woodcock Scores All-Important Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LUSITANIANS "A" 1
YOUNG SPORTS "A" 0

Keen interest was evinced in today's Senior Division match between Young Sports "A" and Lusitanians "A", as the Lusitanians had their ranks strengthened by the dashing Leslie Woodcock as inside right and Borthwick in goal, both of the Dockyard. Leslie Woodcock certainly strengthen the Lusies attack by scoring the all-important goal of the match thus giving his side their first win in their first appearance.

The "Lusies" supporters went home satisfied with the result.

Both sides were very evenly matched but the "Lusies" proved superior in attack and possessed a reliable defence in Walter D'Souza and Maxie Vaz of Olympic fame.

Five minutes before the interval Woodcock scored beating goalkeeper Lopez easily with a deft shot.

In the second half there was little of note, both sides missed several scoring chances and the game turned to be more of a defensive nature with no further addition to the score. The Lusitanians thus ra nout winners Beasley, Agre and Poonawalla shone in the Young Sports defence thus giving Lopez the goalkeeper little to worry about.

THE TEAMS

LUSITANIANS "A": Borthwick; S. Dias, W. D'Souza; F. Gama, P. D'Souza, M. Vaz, J. Rodrigues, L. Woodcock, W. D'Souza, C. Braganza, and J. Barboza.

YOUNG SPORTS "A": J. Lopez; Beasley, Agre; Gonsalves, Kaku, Poonawalla; Doulton, Salvi, S. D'Mello, U. Chong and R. D'Souza.

In the First Division game played earlier the St. Xavier's College "B" proved too good for their opponents Young Comrades and won by four goals to nil. Only one goal was scored in the first half. The goal-getters were R. Mathias 2, Fialho and D'Souza 1 each.

TODAY'S MATCH

Association Ground: 3-45 p.m. 1st Division Goan Sports "A" vs. Catholic Gymkhana.

4-45 p.m. Senior Division Kirkean's vs. Bombay Port Trust "A".

LIBERATE WORLD FROM FEAR OF WAR

Evatt And Lie Appeal To Four Power Chiefs

BERLIN DEADLOCK DANGER TO PEACE OF ALL NATIONS

Plea For Finalising Remaining Peace Treaties

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Dr. Herbert Evatt (Australia), President of the United Nations General Assembly, and Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, today issued a joint appeal to M. Stalin, Mr. Attlee, President Truman and M. Queuille (French Prime Minister) to try to solve the Berlin East-West dispute.

'SUPPORT MEDIATION EFFORTS'

The appeal also asks the Four Powers to support the efforts at mediation being made by Dr. Bramuglia, Acting President of the Security Council. It says the dispute is "delaying and undermining" the work of the United Nations' session.

MOSCOW PACT RECALLED

The appeal, in the form of a letter to the heads of the four Allied governments, recalling the Moscow Agreement of December 24, 1945, and the Assembly peace-making resolution, states: "The representatives of all the powers signatory to the Moscow agreements spoke in unqualified support of this resolution and voted for it. They have accepted the recommendation and the world rightly expects them to take active steps towards carrying it out without delay.

"We believe the first step is to resolve the Berlin question. This case is still pending before the Security Council. We believe the history of the Security Council's consideration of this case demonstrates that it can be solved.

"Every day the deadlock over Berlin continues, the danger to the peace and security of all nations continues undiminished.

"Fear of another war is crippling effort of all nations to repair the damage of the last war and return once more to the ways of peace. The work of the General Assembly and of the

(Continued on Page 16)

ANGLO-U.S. REPLY TO RUSSIA

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (Reuter): The British authorities in Germany warned Russia tonight that they would view with the "utmost gravity" any attempt by Soviet fighters to force down in the Berlin air corridors airlift planes bearing British markings.

The American authorities, who also received a copy of General Lukyantschenko's letter, sent a similar reply three days ago.

U. N. Way To Speed Up Work

PARIS, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): A decision to duplicate the Political Committee of the U. N. General Assembly so that two questions might be considered simultaneously, has been reached in an effort to speed up the work.

This new ad hoc committee, when established, is likely to commence with the discussion of the Palestine issue.

A.R.P Against Atom Bomb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Plans for a United States civilian defence against atom bomb, based on expectations that one bomb would kill 40,000 people and injure 60,000, were published here today.

Already laid before the Secretary for Defence, Mr. James Forrestal, the plan was drawn up by a Committee of experts who said that American A.R.P. was a missing link in the nation's defence.

The plan is similar to that announced recently in Britain and provides for the creation of a special office with a small staff in the defence establishment to co-ordinate the nation's civil defence on a street-by-street basis. It regarded the Fire and Police Defences as the core of the organisation and said that the establishment of radiological and chemical defence teams in vulnerable areas, decontamination squads and first aid posts was necessary.

The experts did not take a definite stand on the necessity for deep shelters or gas-masks for civilians but said that they should be studied bearing in mind the expense, facilities and local needs.

PARIS SANS NEWSPAPER

Strikers Kidnap Police Officers

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Paris, gripped by a 24-hour strike called by the Communist-led Trade Union Council of the Paris Region, was without newspapers today, while its transport system was almost paralysed.

Gas, water and electricity services were cut off in some sections of the city.

In Central France, striking miners kidnapped three police officers and the driver of a police patrol car, when police attempted to break up a strike demonstration in the market square of Brassac les mines in the Puy-de-Dome Department.

Princess Elizabeth

LONDON, (Nov. 13 (Reuter).

Princess Elizabeth walked in the gardens of Buckingham Palace today.

The King and Queen are remaining at the palace all week-end.

City Dockers' Dispute Ends

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dispute between the Bombay dockers and their employers has been amicably settled at last.

An official annoucement to this effect was made this evening by Mr. Jaleshwar Parsad, the chairman of the two Conciliation Boards appointed by the Government of India about a month back to bring both the parties to the dispute together. The final agreements between the representatives of the dock labour and their employers were signed at the Port Trust office this afternoon in the presence of Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad.

While the employers did not concede many of the demands put forward by the dockers they had to agree to the modification of the Incentive Bonus Scheme to suit the needs of the workers.

TERMS

According to the terms of the agreement, the Port Trust will take under its direct employment the employees of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited. A third Conciliation Board will be shortly appointed to deal with the workers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India. The two-shifts system will be introduced in the docks by January next. The stevedore labour has gained by the abolition of the contract system.

Expressing satisfaction at the settlement of the dispute Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad expressed the hope that the agreements reached would help to cement the bonds of harmony between Port Trust and its labour.

'NOT A BLANK CHEQUE BUT A BOUNCED I.O.U'

Vyshinsky's Criticism Of Western Powers' Disarmament Control Proposals

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuter): M. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, today refused to give figures of Russia's armed forces, asked for by Mr. Hector McNeil (Britain), in the United Nations' Political Committee yesteruay.

"It is none of your business," he declared. "But we will tell the International Control Body, at the same time as you tell your real figures.'

Describing the Western Powers' disarmament control proposals as "vague and empty," M. Vyshinsky said: "Of course, we accept control. But we want control which would not give our economy over to the plunderings of an International Control organ."

"Our army now consists of two classes, those of 1946 and 1947. There are just these two classes. All the others have been demobilised and sent home.

"You tell us we will not reveal our strength. We give you these facts, and you reject them."

On the Berlin issue, M. Vyshinsky declared that Dr. Juan Bramuglia, (Argentina), Acting President of the Security Council, had told him Britain and the United States "wrecked agreement and junked the formula accepted by everyone else" during the Paris negotiations on the problem.

"How can we co-operate with you? We propose an agreement, everyone accepts it, and you reject it."

The Political Committee was debating the Soviet resolution for a one-third cut in the armed forces of the "Big Five" powers.

M. Vyshinsky said the Western plan for international supervision of disarmament was "not a blank cheque but a bounced I.O.U."

SOVIET PROPOSALS REJECTED

The United Nations Political Committee today rejected the key paragraph in the Soviet proposal to reduce the armed forces of the great powers by one-third.

The vote against the paragraph containing the one-third arms cut proposal was 35 to 6 with eight abstaining.

It was the first important ballot as the Committee started voting after three days of debate.

A paragraph proposing the prohibition of atomic weapons also was rejected by 36 to 6 with seven abstaining.

Trouble In Calcutta

FIVE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): The Government of West Bengal have issued the following press note at 8-30 p.m. tonight.

The Mohurrum procession on Friday night passed off quite smoothly and it was hoped that the processions on Saturday would also pass off peacefully. It appears that when the processions had reached the corner of Upper circular Road opposite Science College mobs began to obstruct the progress of the processions. It is almost impossible at this stage to say who started the whole disturbance but there is no doubt that the unruly elements among the people were mainly responsible for this situation. The disturbance took a turn which necessitated the police to use tear gas and open fire. The Commissioner of Police has promulgated curfew order in the affected areas in order to prevent further rioting and incidents. A number of arrests have been made and the police are on the track of those who were responsible for the disturbance The disturbance has been localised. Government regret that about 26 persons have been injured some seriously The Police and military are keeping a strict watch over the disturbed area.

Government trust that all law-abiding people will co-operate with them in enforcing all measures taken for maintaining the peace.

Later in the evening, reports of some other stray incidents from Taltolla and Machhua bazar were received.

Upto the time of reporting, the injured admitted to hospitals with injuries of various kinds numbered 83, besides, there were five deaths and 45 minor cases of injury.

Division Of Kashmir By End Of Year?

LONDON, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): Inspired and fabricated reports on Indo-Pakistan relations are now appearing in the British Press in view of the impending discussions of the Kashmir dispute at the United Nations where it is generally believed the Kashmir Commission will report adversely against the Indian interests and possibly recommend partition of Jammu and Kashmir.

The "Daily Telegraph" published today the following report from its Karachi Special Correspondent:—

"Prospects for a settlement of the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir have now definitely emerged. A conference at which the two dominions will be represented will be held on the 6th December to consider final details of the settlement.

"It is proposed that Kashmir should be divided to leave the major part of its territory which is Muslim under Pakistan's authority. Both India and Pakistan recognise the futility of continuing the twelvemonth old costly war on the present indeterminate guerilla lines, Local and reconnaissical difficulties rule out the prospects of a satisfactory plebiscite. Reliable Indian opinion believes that the issue will be settled by the end of the year."

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Receives Delegations From Assam And Bengal

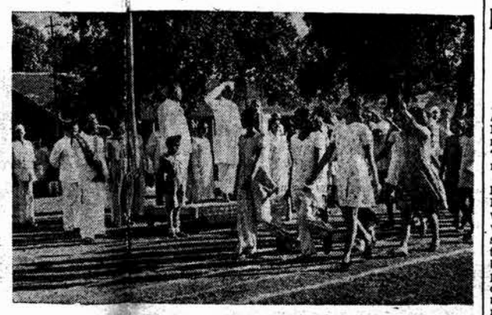
NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (API): The Congress Working Committee, which met here for the second day at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai received three delegations led by Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister of Assam, Mr. Suresh Bannerjee and Dr. Choithram Gidwani.

The delegation from Assam put before the Working Committee their case for the creation of a separate Congress Province of Purbachal.

The delegation led by Mr. Suresh Bannerjee explained the difficulties which the West Bengal Congress Committee was facing following exodus of Hindus from East Bengal.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani and members of the third delegation demanded the setting up of a strong advisory board of refugees to assist the Government in their re-settlement.

After a three-hour meeting, the Working Committee adjourned to meet again on Monday.



BOMBAY'S PREMIER KHER TAKING THE SALUTE AT A MARCH PAST ARRANGED BY THE NARI SEVA SADAN AT THE MULUND AND PAWAI REFUGEE CAMPS.

City To Celebrate Nehru's Birthday Today

B. P. C. C. CHALKS OUT ELABORATE PROGRAMME

The General Secretaries of B.P.C.C. write: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Birthday falls today. On this day he completes 59 years and enters into 60th. As usual, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will celebrate this important occasion and have for this purpose chalked out the following programme:

6-30 a.m. Prabhat Pheries by all the District Congress Committees; 8-0 a.m. Flag Salution under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at the Robert Money High School compound. Shri K. M. Munshi, will unfurl the flag; 6-0 p.m. Public Meeting at Chowpatty under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and His Worship the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas, the Hon'ble Shri G. D. Vartak Minister for Local Self Government, Shri M. Y. Nurie, Shri K. M. Munshi and others will address.

JAMIAT'S FUNCTION: Under auspices of the Jamiat Ulima-e-Hind a public meeting will be held today (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mantan Tank Garden, Nagpada to celebrate the 60th birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, Mr. S. K. Patil President B. P. C. C. Mohammed Miya Parooque, President Allahabad Congress Committee, member of the working committee Jamiat Ulima-e-Hind and M. Y. Nurie, Vice-President, B. P. C. C. and others will address the meeting.

FLAG SALUTE: Under the auspices of Nagpada Taluka Congress Committee a flag salutation will be held at Hakim Dayam Baugh, Khandia Street, this morning, at 9-30 (S. T.), in honour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of Indian Union. Mohammed Miya Parupee, Vice-President, Allahabad Congress Committee and the member of working Committee Jamiatul Ulima-e-Hind will unfurl the flag.

Preparations In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): Representatives of various organizations and institutions in Delhi including scouts, women Congress workers and prominent residents led by Mr. Radha Raman, President of Delhi Provincial Congress Committee will visit the Prime Minister's residence tomorrow at 9 a.m. to greet Pandit Nehru on his 60th birthday.

Kashmiries in Delhi will meet at 5, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi tomorrow at 2 p.m. to celebrate Pandit Nehru's birthday under the auspices of the Kashmir Association. The Prime Minister will arrive at 4-30 p.m. Kashmiri sweets and fruits will be distributed to those pres

Sikhs in Delhi ... out a 'sarop' to Pandit ... mark his birthday and that ... Nanak at a meeting to be h... ground, opposite Gurudwar... la Sahib at 3 p.m. Baba ... ingh will preside.

The Congress Seva Dal will celebrate the occasion with a Prabhat Pheri at 6 a.m. flag hoisting at 8-30 a.m. in the Hauz Qazi Square by Mr. Balkrishna Sharma M.L.A. (Central) and by visiting the Premier's residence at 10.30 a. m. to convey the Dal's greetings to him.

Calcutta Programme For Today

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13, (API): The sixtieth birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India will be celebrated with a number of functions in Calcutta.

Syed Nausher Ali, former Speaker of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, will preside over a public meeting to be held this evening under the auspices of the Rashtriya Masta Mandal. The Mandal has arranged a feast to Harijans tomorrow in honour of the occasion.

The North Calcutta District Congress Committee and the Burra Bazar District Congress Committee have arranged celebrations for tomorrow. Mr. P. C. Sen, Civil Supplies Minister of West Bengal, will preside over the celebrations to be held under the auspices of the Indian Association tomorrow morning.

TRIBUTES PAID TO NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP

Calcutta Meeting Pledges Support To Government

CALCUTTA, Nov 13, (API): Tributes were paid to Pandit Nehru at a public meeting held this evening in Calcutta on the eve of his sixtieth birth day.

Maulana Mohamed Zaman, President of the Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind, Calcutta, who presided, said that at present India needed an able man to guide her who was free from the virus of provincialism and communalism and, above all, religious dogmas. In Pandit Nehru they had found such a man capable of leading India to her highest destination Mr. Zaman sounded a warning against mischievous communal and provincial tendencies which were dangerous to the state.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Rashtriya Masta Mandal, pledged its support to Pandit Nehru and his Government. The Mandal will entertain Harijans to a feast tomorrow and offer prayers for the long life of Pandit Nehru

BURMESE ENVOY'S GREETINGS

Expresses People's Regard For India's Leader

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13. (API): The Charge d'Affaires for Burma in India has sent the following message to

(Continued on Page 16.)

LOY HENDERSON IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Loy W. Henderson, American Ambassador to India succeeding Dr. Henry F. Grady, reached Bombay tonight by the luxury liner "STRATHEDEN." He was accompanied by Mrs. Henderson.

In a prepared statement to the press he said: "Throughout our voyage Mrs. Henderson and I have looked forward with keen pleasure to our arrival in India. It is with equal enthusiasm that I now anticipate resumption of my duties as American Ambassador in New Delhi. When I have presented my credentials I shall welcome meeting the press and perhaps more fully and adequately expressing my admiration for all that India represents in the past and promises to be in the future."

Mr. Henderson was received by the American Consul-General in Bombay and other American officials. He drove to Government House, where he will be staying till his departure for Delhi.

OTHER ARRIVALS

M. Raenikar, Switzerland's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extra-Ordinary to India, also arrived in Bombay by the "STRATHEDEN."

Lord Sinha, Mr. Shantidas Askuran, former Sheriff of Bombay and Mr. J. V. Joshi, Director for India on the Board of the International Monetary Fund, travelled by the same ship.

Four Injured By Explosion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohmed Swat and three others were injured as a result of a mysterious-looking packet exploding in the corner of a house at Abdul Rehman Street at noon today.

Inquiries reveal that when the four men were going along the street they saw a packet lying on the ground. Their curiosity was roused and they tried to examine it. Suddenly it exploded. All the four men were treated in the hospital for minor injuries.

Police believe that the packet contained gun-cotton.

NONE SHOULD BE HANGED FOR CRIME AGAINST PEACE

Netherlands Member Of Tojo Trial Tribunal Holds Five Should Be Acquitted

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPA): The Netherlands member of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, B.V.A. Roling, in his separate opinion calling for the acquittal of five of the convicted Japanese leaders, maintained that life imprisonment was the highest justifiable punishment for the "accused found guilty on charges of conspiracy to wage war of aggression or of waging war of aggression but not found guilty of conventional war crimes....No one should be sentenced to death for having committed a crime against peace."

The five accused, whose acquittal Roling called for were: Former Premier Koki Hirota, Marshal Shunroku Hata, Koichi Kido, Shigenori Togo and former foreign Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu.

Fate Of Tojo To Be Decided On Nov. 22

TOKYO, Nov. 13, (Reuter): The fate of ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and the 24 Japanese war criminals who were sentenced yesterday by the International Tribunal will be finally decided at a meeting on November 22 between General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander and the chiefs of the various Allied mission. It is believed likely that the meeting will recommend a reduction of at least some of the major sentences.

WHAT OF HIROHITO?

MANCHESTER, England, Nov 13, (Reuter): The Influential Manchester Guardian' today said that the Emperor of Japan should have stood trial at the Tokyo Eleven-Nation International Tribunal which has just passed sentences on Japanese war criminals.

The trial, this paper said, "has not fulfilled what has been intended".

Sir William Webb, the Australian presiding judge, "has asked bluntly why the Emperor was not in the dock' the 'Manchester Guardian' continued.

"The answer of course is that he is in a reserved occupation.

"That may suit General MacArthur's plans, but it has had a lamentable effect.

"It is no good laying down a principle that crimes against peace mean —for the conquered — death, if one starts to discriminate. The Emperor's authority was needed for war. He should have stood trial in the interest of the law"

STATEMENT ON EMPEROR'S POSITION

The decision not to bring Emperor Hirohito to trial for war crimes was made by the Allied Powers, not by the prosecution, Mr. Joseph Keenan, Chief Prosecutor said today.

He was answering the charge made by Sir William Webb, the Court's Australian President, Yesterday that "Hirohito should be on trial" and that the Emperor was "the leader in crime."

Mr. Keenan said he was contemplating making a statement on the Emperor's position in view of evidence during the trial.

To Hang On Pearl Harbour Day?

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (UPA): The men who made a date December 7, 1941, to "live in infamy" may hang on the anniversary of their crime.

Hideki Tojo announced through his attorney that he will not appeal but at least three of the 25 convicted Japanese indicated they will ask for clemency.

Canada Rushes Aid To China

BOMBERS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT ON WAY TO NANKING

Hsuchow Victory Inspires Confidence In Leaders

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 (UPI): It was learned from reliable source here today that a large shipment of Canadian bombers and other surplus military equipment including rifles, is on its way to China.

One unofficial report placed the number of aircraft shipped as high as 150.

ATMOSPHERE OF OPTIMISM

NANKING, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Chinese Government leaders optimism rose here today as reports came in of a firstround Government victory in the battle for Hsuchow, gateway to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's capital. But most people here were just awaiting events,

A leading government spokesman, momentarily discarding official optimism, confessed frankly: "well, it looks as though we have a 50-50 chance.

Usually reliable Chinese sources claimed today that some 30,000 Communists troops were in retreat in the Hsuchow area, and that Communist casualties had been heavy.

Taiyuan, capital of Shansi province was still under bombardment today. The defenders situation was described as critical, with the two airfields on which they depend for supplies under fire and unuseable.

Reports reaching Tientin said that 10,000 Manchurian Communists last night engaged government troops about ten miles east of tongshan, and withdrew after a two-hour "feeler" attack.

Both sides were reported today to be sending reinforcements to eastern Hopei.

ECONOMIC CHAOS

Economic chaos in Nanking and Shanghai abated as rice supplies improved and prices dropped because of money shortage.

Thousands of Southward-bound refugees still flooded through Nanking, and in Shanghai huge crowds besieged the railway station and shipping companies trying to leave the city.

The American Counsel-General in Shanghai announced today that the United States armed forces were prepared to divert ships to Shanghai to evacuate Americans. A usually reliable sources said at least one-third of Shanghai's 3,500 Americans had asked to go.

CALL TO PEOPLE FOR CO-OPERATION

TIENTSIN, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Following closely on the victory claimed by the government in which 160,000 Communists were reported routed on the southern front east of Psuchow, the Commander of the Tientsin garrison, General Chen Chang-Chien, last night appealed to the people of North China for wholehearted co-operation in a coming "system of total war."

The General expressed optimism over the threatening north-China battle, adding that Fu Tso-Yi, Chiang Kai-shek's most successful general, was capable of coping with the enemy.

General Fu Tso Yi last night described the government defeat in Manchuria as "retreat without fighting and a resultant debacle due to our corruption rather than the enemy's might." He said the North China troops were not corrupt and with popular support could be relied on to fight for their home soil and the interests of the people.

"GRAVEST COMMUNIST THREAT" SAYS DR. KOO

WASHINGTON, Nov 13 (Reuter): Dr Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador here, told reporters that the Communist threat in China was "the gravest of its kind anywhere in the world" adding that China had urgent need of more assistance.

SEQUEL TO DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA WAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI): The U. S. Navy Department declared today that there were no immediate plans to increase the U. S. naval forces in Asiatic waters on account of the latest developments in China civil war. These forces at present consist of two aircraft carriers, five cruisers and 24 destroyers.

U. S. SHIPS 5,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. (U.P.A.): The United States shipped 5 000 tons of ammunition to the nara-pressed Chinese Nationalist armies and much bigger arms shipment will be soon on its way. it was disclosed today.

U.S. DEFENCE SECRETARY'S LONDON TALKS

LONDON, Nov. 13, (Reuter): Mr. James Forrestal, United States Defence Secretary, conferred informally with Defence Minister Mr. A. V. Alexander and British service chiefs today before leaving for Berlin.

Mr. Forrestal, who left Washington on Tuesday and visited Paris before coming yesterday, is understood to be having important talks with western European defence chiefs on United States support for Western Union defence plans and the defence aspects of the projected North Atlantic alliance.

FOOD CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA

Bombay's Demand For More Allotment

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Conference of food officers to be held at Calcutta towards the end of this month to discuss provincial demands for additional foodgrains and to allocate 6,50,000 tons of foodgrains now on its way to India and expected to be available by the end of this year. These demands have been received from Bombay, Bengal, East Punjab, Saurashtra and Cutch. The case of Bombay will illustrate the nature of these demands. Bombay's requirements for 1948 were placed at 4,75,000 tons. These were raised to 7,50,000 tons during the year. Bombay now needs foodgrains in addition to this enhanced allotment. A similar is case of the other provinces.

One question asked here is why with additional allotments the price level of wheat and rice still continues an upgrade tendency. Ths obvious explanation is that additional supplies are primarily benefiting blackmarketers. Government's price control and rationing policy which was announced earlier this summer has not been implemented yet, nor has it any chance of being implemented till Government builds stocks to feed the ration shops. Government had a central reserve of four lakh tons at the time of decontrol. This reserve has since melted away and Government is now living on ship to mouth policy. The opinion here, therefore, is that unless the Government is able to import half a million tons of foodgrains in addition to the country's normal requirements, it will be difficult to implement the policy of control.

BURMESE ENVOY'S GREETINGS

(Continued from Page 15)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister. on the occasion of his birthday tomorrow:—

"On behalf of the people and the Government of the Union of Burma I have great pleasure to offer you my heartiest congratulations on your 60th birthday. The people of Burma has always held you in the highest esteem for your patriotism and sacrifices in the cause of Indian freedom and your uncompromising attitude towards all forms of injustice in the world. Our leaders have always regarded you as their comrade-in-arms in the struggle for freedom, and our peoples as one of their nearest friends. You are also admired for your sound wisdom and moderating influence, which always react against forces of aggression and domination. May you live long, vigorous in health as you have always been, to help and guide the troubled world along with path of peace and ahimsa, which Mahatmaji had shown and consecrated by his noble life and Martyr's death."

C. P. Governor's Felicitations

NAGPUR, Nov. 13, (API): Conveying his felicitations to India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, the Governor of C.P. and Berar, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, in a telegram said today: "I, along with the people of this Province, pray for your long life, health and complete happiness."

Mr. Pakvasa expressed the hope that Pandit Nehru would continue to guide the destinies and guards the intsrests, of India till "we reach the India of our dreams."

Maj.-Gen. Alagappan's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): Maj.-Gen. S. C. Alagappan, Indian Consul-General in Batavia, will broadcast from Batavia a talk in Hindustani on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday, at 3 p.m. (I.S.T.), tomorrow on 19.8 and 41 metres.

M. P. C. C. Programme

POONA, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): A flag salutation ceremony and a public meeting will be held at Congress Bhawan in Poona tomorrow by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate the 60th birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

SPEEDING UP BOMBAY-NEW YORK AIRMAILS

T. W. A. Plane Carries First Consignment Under Agreement With India Government

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Direct and speedy postal communication between Bombay and New York began today when a Trans-World Airlines plane left Santa Cruz airport carrying thirty mail bags under an agreement reached between the Company and the Government of India.

The air mails will be carried straight to New York in a record time of 53 hours—a time schedle that is said to supercede the hitherto existing seven to ten days period.

Letters collected from Ceylon, South India, the Central Provinces, Bombay Presidency and Goa will now be carried by T.W.A. planes from Bombay. Till the new agreement came into operation the British Overseas Air Corporation transported air mails from Karachi, after collection from the various Indian centres.

The new service will cover air mail deliveries to Switzerland, Portugal and the United States, whille letters to Britain will continue to be carried by the B.O.A.C. via Karachi as hitherto. On their return flight, the TWA aircraft will collect mails for India from the three countries.

Mr. P S. Jaini, Postmaster-General, Bombay, personally watched the loading of the mails into the "Shalimar", which took off from Santa Cruz at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Sultan Haji, Public Relations Officr for the T.W.A. in India, and Mr. D. S. Nadkarni, Traffic Representative, received him at the airport.

"UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA"

Republican Leaders Will Continue To Fight For Freedom

BATAVIA, Nov. 13. (Reuter): Dr. J. Hannes Leimena, one of the Indonesian Republic's main negotiators with the Dutch, announced in Jogjakarta last night that his Government would continue to "fight for freedom" by every means in its power if the present negotiations for agreement, now in their last phase, failed.

Observers here regarded Dr. Leimena's statement as an eleventh hour message to the Dutch and Indonesian peoples, who are awaiting the result of the vital Dutch Cabinet meeting tomorrow. The meeting will consider the letter written to the Netherlands' Government by Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Premier of the Republican Government, and carried to Holland by the Dutch Foreign Minister Dr. Stikker after his "peace mission" talks with Republican leaders.

The letter was said to have suggested that before January 1, the Dutch and Indonesians should nominate minister for a Federal Interim Government to prepare for Constituent Assembly elections in about six months' time, the Assembly could review the work of the Interim Government, write a constitution for the United States of Indonesia and negotiate with the Dutch for a Netherlands-Indonesian Union. Sovereign powers in Indonesia would remain with the Dutch High Commissioner during the interim period, but the Interim Government would exercise De Facto authority, the Security Council's "Good Offices" Committee would withdraw after the formation of the Interim Government.

LIBERATE WORLD FROM FEAR OF WAR

(Continued from Page 14)

United Nations as a whole in every field of its endeavour is being delayed and undermined.

"It is within the power of the leaders of the great nations to which this communication is addressed to end this danger to the peace"

REMAINING PEACE TREATIES

The letter urged on the Government of the Big Four the "need of immediate conversations and of taking all other necessary steps towards the solution of the Berlin question, thus opening the way to a prompt resumption of negotiations for the conclusion of the remaining peace settlements for Germany, Australia and Japan.

"We also believe the Great Powers should lend their full and active support to the efforts at mediation of the Berlin dispute by the President of the Security Council. For ourselves we stand ready to lend all further assistance, such as the currency study now being made by the Secretary-General, as may seem most helpful to the Great Powers in the solution of the problem."

Comet Sighted At Rajkot

RAJKOT, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): The comet, which yas reported to have been seen at many places from Cairo in the west to Adelaide in the east, was seen for the last tw days in the south-eastern horizan about 5 in the morning. The comet had a brilliance of a star of the second magnitude and had a tail a few feet long.

TROUBLE IN TRIPURA

Pakistanis Burn Tehsil And Ranger's Office

TRIPURA, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): The forest office of Dhanpur tehsil and the ranger office at Jatrapur, Sonamura division, have been burned down by Pakistan Muslims on November 10 according to a report received here.

The report further says that a mob of thousand strong attacked the State military of Dhanpur on the following day. The miscreants were reported to have been armed with lethal weapons. The State military opened fire in self-defence as a result of which two persons were killed and several others injured, it is learnt.

WAR NOT IMMINENT

Meherally's View On Return From U. K.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally Socialist leader and former Mayor of Bombay, who arrived tonight by S.S. "Stretheden" from the United Kingdom told pressmen that he did not think war was imminent in the near future, though the war clouds were thickening in the international horizon. He added that nobody wanted war in Europe and it was hoped that diplomacy would push it off.

Speaking of conditions in the United Kingdom and France he said: "In the United Kingdom one gets the feeling that things are moving up, while in France things are standing still, if not going down."

Mr. Meherally said that if there were elections in France, De Gaulle was likely to be in a more advantageous position.

Mr. Meherally is returning to India after an absence of twenty months. He went to the United States to take treatment for his heart trouble at the May. Clinic, New York. During the stay he met a number of important political and non-poliitcal personalities—including Dr. Jacob Einstein, Mr. Henry Wallace and John Dewey. He also made a one month's trip to Brazil. Later he visited the United Kingdom and France.

At present, Mr. Meherally is working on a number of books, inculding one on Indian Civilization, the working of social security schemes in various countries, his travel experiences and nationalisation.

NANDA AT AGRIPADA RAHIVASI MANDAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The constructive work carried on by the Agripada Rahivasi Seva Mandal in the field of education and health was praised by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, Bombay, at a prize-distribution function of the Mandal that came off at the Y.M.C.A. ground, Agripada, tonight. Mr. Nanda also inspected the Diwali exhibition that is organised by the Mandal.

Giving away the prizes, Mr. Nanda referred to the various problems with which the Government was faced and emphasised that without people's whole-hearted support and co-operation their solution was impossible. He further said that an association like the Mandal was really useful in asmuch as it helped to bring the Government and the people together and make the latter realise what the Government was doing for them.

NO LIFTING OF BAN ON R.S.S.

India Government's Communique

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14, (A.P.I.):) The Government of India have decided not to withdraw the ban on the R.S.S. Mr. Golwalkar, the Sangh Chalak (leader of the R.S.S.), who has come to Delhi to make representation to the Home Minister for the lifting of the ban on the organisation, has been informed that he would make immediate arrangements to return to Nagpur.

The Government of India are also taking appropriate steps to ensure that Mr. Golwalkar complies with these instructions.

A Press Note issued by the Home Ministry in this connection says:

"Mr. Golwalkar came to Delhi and had his first interview with the Home Minister soon after his arrival. There was an exchange of views and Mr. Golwalkar wanted some time to consult his followers in an attempt to influence them on the right lines. Some days later he had his second interview during which he expressed his inability to bind himself to any change until the ban was lifted. He felt that the lifting of the ban would strengthen his hands in dealing with his followers.

Simultaneously, however, the Government of India had got in touch with Provincial Governments to acquaint themselves with their views and the latest information about the activities of the R.S.S. The information received by the Government of India shows that the activities carried on in various forms and ways by the people associated with the R.S.S. tend to be anti-national and often subversive and violent and that persistent attempts are being made by the R.S.S. to revive an atmosphere in the country which was productive of disastrous consequences in the past. For these reasons, the Provincial Governments have declared themselves opposed to the withdrawal of the ban and the Government of India have concurred in the views of the Provincial Governments.

Mr. Golwalkar has written letters both to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister explaining "inter alia" that the R.S.S. agrees entirely in the conception of a secular state for India and that it accepts the National flag of the country and requesting that the ban imposed on the organisation in February should now be lifted. These professions of the R.S.S. leader are, however quite inconsistent with the practice of his followers and for the reasons already explained above, the Government of India find themselves unable to advise Provincial Governments to lift the ban. The Prime Minister has, therefore, declined the interview which Mr. Golwalkar had sought".

Tsaldaris To Form Greek Cabinet

ATHENS Nov. 13, (Reuter): King Paul of Greece today asked M. Constantin Tsaldaris Populist leader and former Premier to form a new Government to replace the Populist-Liberal coalition which resigned yesterday. M. Tsaldaris began consultations with party leaders immediately.

RAJPRAMUKHS MEETING POSTPONED

Developments In Rajasthan Union

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

A meeting of Rajpramukhs fixed for November 15 has been postponed sine die. I learn. Government of India, it is learned, would like to have the interim report of States' Finances Committee before discussing the question of the State forces and their unification with the Indian army. Proposals are also at an advanced stage for the union of Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer into the Rajasthan Union. Jaipur in that event would join the Udepur Union. The scheme would, if adopted, create fresh problems so far as the State forces are concerned. For these and other reasons Government thought it advisable to postpone the meeting of Rajpramukhs till such time as these problems were solved.

BHOPAL, Nov. 12 (UPI.) Maulana Arssad Thanvi, a nationalist Muslim and distinguished Advocate of Bhopal High Court has appealed to the Bhopal Government that Sanskrit should be recognised as the official language for Bhopal.

POLICE MADE OUT A CASE OF CONSPIRACY

Apte's Deposition In Gandhi Murder Trial

RED FORT, DELHI, Nov. 13. (A. P. I.): Narain D. Apte, second accused in the Gandhi murder case, was examined for the third day today by Mr. Atma Charan, special judge, at the Red Fort.

Apte stated that prior to his departure for Delhi on January 17 he knew Nathuram Godse, Karkare, Gopal Godse, Savarkar and Badge (approver). He came to know Shankar at Delhi while he knew Dr. Parchure only by name. He did not at all know Mewanlal.

Replying a question regarding the witnesses who had identified him on various identification parades Apte said that he had nothing to say against those witnesses except Surjitsingh, a taxi driver of Delhi, Meharsingh a forest guard, Sardarilal a booking clerk, Jannu and Madukar Kale to whom, he said, he had been shown by the police.

Apte explained that when he was brought to Delhi from Bombay for the first time he was shown to Surjitsingh and Meharsingh at the Tughlak Road police station. He had been shown to Jannu and Sardarilal at Delhi main railway station. He had also been shown to Madukar Kale at the C.I.D. buildings. Bombay.

Apte added: "There was ample opportunity. If the police wanted, I could have been shown to the witness in the CID buildings at Bombay without my knowing about it. The identification proceedings were conducted by Mr. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a very fair manner. I had told Mr. Brown that I had been shown to Delhi witnesses at Delhi and the Gwalior witnesses at Bombay. On March 24 when we were taken to the Chief Presidency Magistrate court, I saw a Sikh police officer of Delhi standing in the Registrar's room and pointing up to persons who were inside that room. This police officer gave evidence before the court and also referred to an incident that took place there between him and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. When we proceeded a little further then I heard Mr. Brown saying to that police officer "don't interfere with the witness. get out." I did not take that incident seriously at that time. When I complained to Mr. Brown that I had been shown to some of the witnesses Mr. Brown told me that he could not incorporate this in his identification repot but if I would put him a question to this effect during his cross-examination in the court he would tell the court that I had brought this fact to his notice. In the afternoon on March 24 when I again complained to Mr. Brown about the Delhi police officer Mr. Brown felt annoyed and remarked: 'why do the Delhi police officers interfere with the identification parades. Don't you remember I have asked one of the Delhi police officers to get out of the Registrar's room".

Apte said that the various specimen hand-writings (on exhibit) were his

PRESSURE OF POLICE

QUESTION: You have heard the entire evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution against you. Would you like to suggest why these witnesses have deposed against you?

ANS: Ramchander and Surjit Singh have deposed against me because of the pressure of the police. Their evidence was required for purposes of corroboration. Jannu, Gariba and Madhukar Kale have appeared against me at the instance of the police. Dada Maharaj, Dixitji Maharaj and Digamber Badge (approver) have deposed against me because of the pressure of the police. They thought that in case they did not depose against me they themselves would be hauled up in the case. Badge had been tortured and harassed by the police to depose against me. Vasant Joshi has appeared against me at the instance of his father, G. M. Joshi. G. M. Joshi had been kept in custody in the C.I.D. office. He must have thought that if he did not give evidence or get evidence given in accordance with the wishes of the police he would get into trouble.

"Would you like to say or suggest anything more before the court": asked the judge.

FANTASTIC THEORIES

Apte replied: "Sir, according to me, there were two isolated incidents—one on January 20 and the other on January 30. After the first incident I and Nathuram Godse were expecting our arrest I read all the facts about this case as they appeared in the papers. I was fully in touch with the papers between January 30 and February 14. During this period, several fantastic theories were put up in the papers. Many theories were put up to connect the incidents of January 20 and January 30. The papers started from international conspiracy. The police confronted me, when I was in the C.I.D. lock-up with some documents saying that we had received help from Britishers and Russians. The police then found that that theory was not tenable. They then came down from international conspiracy to the Provincial-States conspiracy. I then remembered that a reference was made in the papers to Alwar and that Nathuram Godse was at Alwar on January 27, 28 and 29. People were brought to the C.I.D. office saying that they had seen Nathuram Godse on January 29 and January 30 at Alwar. An enquiry was then instituted to find out if the Alwar State had a hand in the conspiracy. The Maharaja of Alwar was dethroned. This was followed by wholesale arrests of Hindu Mahasabha and R.S.S. workers.

POLICE HAD IMMENSE EVIDENCE

"The police", Apte said, "had an immense volume of evidence in regard to the conspiracy. The question before them was not to collect any further evidence but simply to eliminate some of the evidence to suit their theory of conspiracy.

"After my arrest on February 14 I was kept in the C.I.D. lock-up. I first met Nathuram Godse there. He told me that the police were thinking of making out a case of conspiracy and that he was sorry about it.

"I then met Gopal Godse some time later of course, Karkare was with me.

"About my stay in the C.I.D. lock-up I have to remark that it was absolutely open. I had been kept in the Muslim branch. It was such a busy office that at least 100-200 persons used to visit that place everday. All the investigations took place on the first floor Witnesses and several others who were arrested along with us were brought to the first floor. There was thus ample opportunity for others to see us.

DISCUSSIONS WITH OFFICERS

"The room in which Karkare had been kept was full of officers from various Provinces. I had discussions with those officers and also with Mr. Nagarvala practically every alternate day. Badge had already supplied the police with an outward structure of the conspiracy. The only thing that remained to be filled in to make a complete living picture was to supply the intention needed to complete the theory of conspiracy. I had already stated that I had been in company of Nathuram Godse on January 20 and that I had been to Gwalior with him in connection with the staging of a demonstration in Delhi The police tried to connect these by reasons of logic. The only thing the police wanted was that somewhere two revolvers should be brought in. This object was achieved by securing the evidence of Dada Maharaj, Dixit Maharaj and Badge. After my talk with Nagarvala he was practically convinced that there was no conspiracy. Mr. Nagarvala always asked me as to why two of us went to Gwalior when we could get arms and ammunition in Bombay. I always told him that he was unnecessarily obsessed with the idea of conspiracy. Our intention was just to stage a demonstration in Delhi.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

"Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Mr. S. K. Patil and the Governor-designate of Bengal and several other distinguished visitors came to see us in the lock-up and had a long talk with us. Although the police knew that no conspiracy was established, still they thought that when a person of the stature of Mahatma Gandhi had been assassinated there must, somehow, be a big conspiracy and could not be a conspiracy of an ordinary nature. I have nothing more to say."

Q: Do you want to adduce any evidence in rebuttal of the prosecution evidence and in support of the allegations made by you.

A. I do not want to adduce any evidence either in rebuttal of the prosecution evidence or in support of the allegations made by me.

The court adjourned till Monday November 15, when the statement of Karkare will be recorded.

DESAI ADMIRES KASHMIR ART

Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister who visited Kashmir Arts Emporium in the city, is seen admiri ng the craftsmanship of Kashmir.

U. P. Bans Godse's Statement

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13 (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government has banned the printing or publication within the Province of the statement in full or part of Nathuram Vinayak Godse, the principle accused in the Gandhi Murder Trial.

BENGAL BAN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15, (A.P.I.): The Government of West Bengal, under the West Bengal Sceurity Act, today prohibited the printing and publishing in any form of the statement made by Nathuram Godse in the Special Court in Delhi trying him and others in connection with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Baroda State Council

BARODA, Nov. 13, (U.P.I.): The Baroda State Council, consisting of the Dewan, the Minister for Law and Her Highness Shitadevi (President) met for the first time at Laxmi Vilas Palace to discharge its duties in the absence of the Maharaja.

The Council gave assent to the 1948-49 budget passed by the Legislative Assembly and also to 24 Bills adopted by the House, including the Harijan Temple Entry, Factory, Rent and Income-Tax Bills.

Co-operation In Merged States

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In order to develop and reorganise the co-operative movement in the areas of the merged Deccan and Gujarat States the Government of Bombay has decided to appoint District Honorary Organisers and Taluka Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies in these areas

Free Junagadh Anniversary

Free Junagadh celebrated on 10th inst. its first anniversary of independence on the 9th November of last year that Indian Troops marched in the State at the invitation of the then Administration as law and order had collapsed and the State was on verge of total ruin. People from all communities joined in colourful celebrations that were held throughout the State. In the morning the National Flag was hoisted by the Administrator and President of Council, Shri S. Shiweshwarkar followed by march past by units of Central Reserve Police, Junagadh Police and Civil Guards. Celebrations were rounded of by a mammoth meeting at Azad Chowk.

Rumanian Oil Company Fined

BUCHAREST, Nov, 13. . (Reuter): The Rumanian Astraromana Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, has been fined about £7,189,000 "for having robbed oil from the state-owned sub-soil" Rador, the Rumanian news agency, said today that the fine had been imposed on the Company's "former leadership".

ECHO OF MAHE DISTURBANCES

Three Mahajan Sabha Leaders Arrested

MADRAS, Nov. 13, (API): Mr. N. Raghavan and two other Mahe Mahajana Sabha leaders have been arrested by the French India police in connection with the recent disturbances in Mahe, according to a message received here from Tellicherry.

There are at present 800 refugees from Mahe taking shelter in Indian territory, says Mr. I K. Kumaran, President of the Mahe Mahajana Sabha. He adds a Relief Committee has been formed and the refugees are accommodated in four separate camps, "with increasing hooliganism in French Mahe and beginning of arrests, more people have been leaving Mahe since last week."

Mr. Kumaran has issued an appeal for public funds to afford relief to the Mahe refugees.

French India Governor Summons Assembly

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 13 (API): According to a notification in the journal official French-India Gazette, Monsieur C. F. Baron, Governor and Commissioner of the Republic of French India, has summoned the French India Representative Assembly to meet on Saturday the November 20, 1948. The assembly will sit for 30 days.

In the ordinary course the Assembly was to have met last August, but the meeting was postponed on account of the municipal elections.

FRENCH INDIA BAN ON "JANATA"

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 13, (API): The Government of French India have banned the circulation of the Indian Socialist Party weekly "Janata", published from Delhi in French territories in India, says a notification in French India Gazette today.

French Loges At Surat Merged In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has decided that the two French Loges at Surat, which were surrendered to it, should be considered as part of the Province of Bombay from October 6, 1947.

Bharathan Meets Nehru And Congress Leaders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (A.P.I.): Mr. C. E. Bharathan, Secretary, of the Mahajana Sabha of Mahe, met the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for the second time this morning.

Earlier, he met the Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Shankarrao Deo. The talks related to the French India question, the recent elections and the uprising in Mahe.

"MAHARUDRA SWAHAKAR YAGNA": By the inspiration given by Shri Sadguru Narayan Maharaj of Kedgraon, Mr V. V. Wagh, the sculptor has arranged to have performed today (Sunday) a "Maharudra Swahakar Yajna", at the Gowd Padacharya Mutt of Shri Purnananda Swami Saraswati, on Banganga, opposite the Walkeshwar temple. "Prasad" will be distributed to public in the evening at the place of the "Yajna" as well as at the studio of Mr. Wagh on Chow[illegible]

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Matches for Muslim Officer 30 years and a rich, pretty, educated Muslim virgin. 5155. Sadar Bazar, Delhi (9814)

Wanted match for Madrasi girl, 23. Write Post Box 4014 Bombay-7 (9824)

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted jig and tool designer. First hand knowledge of press tools and progressive dies for mass production methods. State experience, salary, etc., to the General Manager, Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Phulwari Sharif, Patna (9807)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted: Some experienced agents to sell our Assam Silk, Endi and Muga products at a high rate commission. Apply soon. Manager Sons and Co., P. O. Sualkuchi, Assam. (9704)

India famed patriotic novel Bankim's Devi Chaudhurani, Now rendered into English. Selling agents wanted. Commission liberal. Publishers: The Elm Press, 63, Beadon Street, Calcutta, 6. (9810)

BUSINESS

Hypo. (Sodium Thiosulphate) Photographic, A. R. and Commercial quality Fresh Stocks Available at moderate rates. Shambhu Nath & Sons Ltd. Amritsar. (2219)

MUSIC

The new Garrard model RC 70 automatic record changer for use on AC mains will automatically play any number of records upto ten 10" or 12" not mixed. These are available from your local radio dealer at Rs. 199/- at ports. (2220)

FOR SALE

For Sale.—Steam Engine— Galloways Ltd., Manchester make: 1300 I.H.P., Tandem Compound, heat extraction, Oil controlled drop Value, jet condensing steam engine working at 160 lbs. per sq. inch pressure, 200 degree F superheat, 132 to 135 R.P.M with fly-wheel having 34 rope grooves for 1¾ inch dia. ropes; complete with opposite pulley to run at 15 R.P.M; Extraction steam 30 to 35 lbs. sq. in. pressure. Barring engine for inching the ropes on the fly-wheel. Installed July 1929; Stopped in July 1938: in good working condition. Please apply to Box 9210 "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted large quantity P. G. Red Oxide Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale—One complete refinery in U.P. for gur or raw sugar ideal plant for refining sugar. Daily capacity 60 to 80 tons sugar. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063A "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale— One complete 400-Ton double sulphitation sugar factory in U.P. with modern and Krupp milling plant. Specification on application. Apply Box No. 2063 "Bombay Chronicle"

Received Fresh Consignment from Denmark. Danish Biscuit 48 x 7 oz. Rs. 57 per carton F.O.R. destination 25 p.c. advance with order. Contact. Jaleel Khaleel & Co., 19, Badrian St. Madras (9796)

Ready Stocks—Mutton and Vegetable with Beans, and with Peas 48 x 1 Rs. 10. per case, Donald Cook's Mutton and Vegetable with Peas 48 x 1 Rs. 15/8 per case. F.O.R. Madras 25 per cent advance with order Apply the Union General Suppliers, 19, Badrian St., Madras—I (9797)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO. LTD. CALCUTTA

Re: New 4-1/2 per cent Cumulative Preference shares, free of income tax.

At the request of a large number of shareholders the Company is pleased to extend the offer upto 30th November 1948.

For The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.
per pro Sen Das Maitra & Co.,
Sd/- B. MAITRA,
Mg. Agents.
(2216)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 26th November, 1948.

Tender number SP/G/Gb3/311/Est/48 for supply of 1000 pairs of Sandles Leather etc.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Controller of Stores' room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers or their representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
(2217)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Theatre Sister in the W. Hospital New Delhi, on Rs. 180/- in the grade of Rs. 180/--5-200-10-250 plus the usual allowance viz. Rs. 45/- D.A., Rs. 50/- p.m. M. A. 10/- p.m. City allowance Rs. 40/- p.m. L. A. and Rs. 3/- p.m. conveyance allowance. The applicants must state their age, experience and qualification. Application together with copies of testimonials should reach the Superintendent Willingdon Hospital by the 29th November '48. No residential accommodation will be provided.

Selected candidates will be interviewed at their own expenses.

SUPERINTENDENT
Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi
(2215)

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from recognised and experienced firms for handling Iron ad Steel materials at the various Depots of the Company. Intending tenderers may apply for tenders from Branch Office in which they may be interested as per addresses given below:—

AHMEDABAD — Post Box No. 130, Bhadra.
BOMBAY — New India Assurance Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
KANPUR — Post Box No. 161, 15-281, Civil Lines.
JULLUNDER — Grand Trunk Road, Cantonment.
KARACHI — Karachi House, McLeod Road.
MADRAS — Post Box No. 103, 108 Armenian Street.
NAGPUR — Velloz Buildings, Kings way.
SECUNDERABAD 2. Kingsway.
VIZIANAGRAM — Cantonment.

The closing date for submission of tenders is 7th December, 1948 and the tenders should be posted direct to the Branch Office for which they wish to submit their tenders. (2218)

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS are invited for supply of 30,000 Enamelled Notice Plates size 6" x 3 1/4" with red lettering on white surface. Sample can be seen in the office or drawing obtained. Sealed tender accompanied by a treasury receipt or a bank draft of Rs 500/- (Rupees five hundred only), in the name of Executive Engineer, Stores Division, P.W.D. Electricity Branch, Jullundur, will be received by the undersigned upto 2 p.m on 11th December, 1948 In the case of accepted tender the earnest money will be retained as security deposit.

K. K. NAI
Executive Engineer,
P.W.D.E.B.,
2, Kudh Road, Jullundur City.
(2171

VASSILEVSKY RELIEVED OF DUTIES AS CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

Continues To Remain Deputy Minister Of Soviet Armed Forces

LONDON, Nov. 12, (Reuter): Moscow radio announced late tonight that Marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vassilevsky had been relieved of his duties as Chief of the General Staff.

The radio said this had been decreed by the Council of Ministers 'in view of the overburdening with work of the Chief of the General Staff'.

Marshal Vassilevsky, the radio added, would remain First Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces which post he has been holding simultaneously with that of General Staff Chief.

At the same time the Council of Ministers appointed Army General S. M. Shtemenko as Chief of the General Staff and Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces.

NEW ARMY GENERALS

Another Council of Ministers' decree quoted by Moscow radio said Sergei Matveyevich Shtemenko, Vladimir Vassilevich Hurasov, German Kapitonovich Malangin and Vasili Ivanovich Chulkov had been appointed Army Generals.

Marshall Vassilevsky was appointed Chief of Staff in 1943, after the successful Stalingrad counter offensive, in which he was General Zhukov's right-hand man. He is known in Russia as the "Man of Voronezh" for his personal bravery in the defence of that city.

The Marshal who is 47, had several talks with Field Marshal Montgomery when he visited Moscow in January 1947.

He was invited by the Field Marshal to visit Britain, and accepted, but the visit was postponed because of illness and never made.

Last year he was appointed Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces in succession to Marshal Bulganin.

Air Marshal Elmhirst In Poona

POONA, Nov. 12 (API): The second wing of the Royal Indian Air Force to-day held an impressive parade in honour of the visit of Air Marshal Sir Thomas W. Elmhirst, Chief of Air Staff and Commandr-in-Chief of R.I.A.F.

The Air Marshal was received on his arrival by Wing Commander Sri Hari representing A.D.C. No. 1 operational group and after inspecting the parade and taking the salute went round the various sections of R.I.A.F unit in Poona.

Air Marshal Sir Thomas arrived in Poona yesterday after visiting Bangalore, Jallahali, Tambaram and Avadi units of the R.I.A.F. in south and another unit at Coimbatore. On his way to Poona the Air Marshall stopped for some time at Hyderabad and lunched with the Military Governor Major-General J. N. Chowdhury. The Air Marshall, who was accompanied by Air Commodore Narendra, A.O.C. in Chief, number two training group, was provided on his landing at Poona aerodrome yesterday with a guard of honour by personnel of R.I.A.F. unit t Poona and also with fly past by number two and three squadrons

Sir Thomas left Poona for Bombay by car this afternoon. He will stay in Bombay till November 16 before proceeding to New Delhi

Goods Train Driver Killed In Accident

AMBALA, Nov. 13 (API): The engine driver of a goods train, which left Kalka for Delhi yesterday was killed an both the firemen injured when the train ran into a Kalka-bound goods train at the station yard of Surajpur, ten miles south of Kalka. The engines of both trains were damaged

Relief was rushed to Surajpur from Ambala and Kalka and through communication was restored before midnight yesterday Both the injured firemen were removed to hospital in Kalka

An investigation into the cause of the accident has been ordered

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

LECTURERS in French Russian, Chinese and Persian for the School of Foreign Languages. Ministry of Defence Government of India. New Delhi Pay Rs. 400/- or more per month according to qualifications Higher pay will be given to those capable of teaching 2 languages like French and German or Persian and Arabic Candidates must possess a sound knowledge of the language concerned hold a good degree or diploma in it and should preferably have teaching experience Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and experience and salary wanted should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th November, 1948 The appointments will be temporary for one year

P. N. BANERJEE,
Director School of
Foreign Languages
Ministry of Defence
"F" Block,
Room No. 380, New Delhi
(2109)

TO RESCUE OF ELLAHI BAKSH MINISTRY

KARACHI, Nov. 12 (U.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Din Mohammad, Governor of Sind, and Mr. Mohammadali, Secretary-General of Pakistan jointly yesterday met the Governor-General Nazimuddin and remained with him for an hour.

The "United Press of India" learns discussions centred round affairs of the Sind ministerial controversies and allegations made against Ellahi Baksh Ministry by some Karachi newspapers. It is also stated that the Central Government is trying to put an end to prevailing rumours and allegations by taking some effective steps very soon. There appear to be no chance of promulgation of Section 92 (A) in Sind, it is learnt.

Mackenzie King's Resignation

OTTAWA, Nov. 12 (Reuter): Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, told a press conference here tonight that he would hand his resignation from the Premiership to Field Marshal Viscount Alexander, the Governor-General, on Monday and give his recommendation on who should form a new Government.

"I am not retiring because of ill health, but because I feel that in so far as my task relates to administration of public affairs it is now fulfilled," he said

Bombay To Ship 200 Tons Of Rice To Karwar

KARWAR, Nov. 11 (API): Of the 500 tons of rice allotted to the Karwar district by the Government of Bombay, 200 tons will be shipped to Karwar from Bombay on November 12, to meet the urgent demand for rice here, it is learnt

Annamalai Engineering Students Go On Strike

CHIDAMBARAM Nov. 12 (API): Engineering and Technology students of the Annamalai University are now on an indefinite strike from the 10th demanding adequate staff and equipment for the laboratory.

Five hundred students are involved in the strike

School Of Foreign Languages Opened In Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 12.

The Ministry of Defence has started a School of Foreign Languages in order to provide facilities to officers for learning these languages. Instructions will be given in Chinese, French, Russian German, Persian, Arabic, Burmese and Japanese. The School will be open for other Ministries as well.

MALAN CHARGED WITH NAZI TACTICS

Czech And Soviet Delegates Back India Against S. Africa

MRS. PANDIT MOVES RESOLUTION ON SETTING UP OF TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S COMMISSION

PARIS, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Soviet Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia kept up the attack on South Africa in the Trusteeship Council today after Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, had tabled her resolution calling again on the Union to place South-West Africa under U. N. trusteeship.

ANTI-DEMOCRATIC POLICY

Attitude of the three Slav countries was summed up by M. Semyon Tsarapkin of the U.S.S.R. who declared South African policy in South-West Africa was one of "flagrant racial discrimination of depriving natives of their means of subsistence, a reactionary anti-democratic policy based on the supremacy of the White man.

"South Africa is a feudal state which keeps millions in a state of seldom" he said. "We can undestand thertfore why they want to excersise tyranny over their unwilling subjects."

Mrs Pandit's resolution called on South Africa to place South-West Africa under the trusteeship and said that the South African Government should propos ea a trusteeship agreement.

The resolution recommended: (1) The Union Government should continue to submit annual reports to the United Nations;

(2) Such reports to be examined by the Trusteeship Council;

(3) The Government of South Africa should not proceed with any measures aiming at the integration of South-West Africa with the Union;

(4) A commission appointed by the Trusteeship Council should visit South-West Africa as early as possible to observe the "political, social, economic and educational conditions in the territory and to report on the results of its observations to the Council for submission with the latter's comment to the next session of the General Assembly."

SURPRISE RESOLUTION

A surprise resolution from Denmark Norway and Uruguay was handed to the delegates as they filed out after the session.

The substance of this said: "The General Assembly maintains its view that South-West Africa should be brought within the Trusteeship System and notes with regret that its previous recommendations have not been complied with.

"It takes note of the statement of the Representative of the Union of South Africa that its the intention of the Union Government to continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the mandate.

"It takes note of the assurance given by the Representative of the Union that the proposed new arrangement for closer association of South-West Afrcia with the Union does not mean incorporation and will not mean absorption of the territory by the Administering Authority

"It recommends, without prejudice to its resolutions of December 14, 1947 and November 1, 1947 that until a trusteeship agreement is agreed upon, the Union continue to supply annually information in its administration of South-West Africa.

"It requests the Trusteeship Council to continue to examine such information and to submit its observations thereon to the General Assembly."

'HITLERISM REPEATED'

The first speaker today was Mr. Oldrich Chyle Czechoslovakia, who accused the Union Government of acting towards South-West Africa as Hitler and Mussolini did by disregarding given pledges and world opinion.

"Only during the years when Hitler and Mussolini were on the rampage in Europe and Japanese militarism rode high in Asia and the Pasific have we witnessed such a disregard for the given pledge and world opinion at the same time" he said.

Of a recent statement by Dr. Malan that he would take steps to bring together South-West Africa and the Union by legislation or otherwise Mr. Chyle said:

"This language sounds to many of us very familiar. Did not we hear years ago precisely the same words Yes. it was Hitler who used to say that he will break his opponents 'so oder so' (one way or another). Nobody could expect anything else from Hitler.

SMUTS' WARNING RECALLED

" The words of grave warning uttered on November 9, 1948 by Field Marshal Smuts at Durban to the effect that the people of the world have lost confidence in South Africa are an eloquent proof that the present criticism is not misplaced and out of order."

M. Lapter, Poland, was pulled up by the Chairman Mr. Entiam, Iraq, when he attacked Mr. Louw for his criticism of Mrs. Pandit.

"I can hardly find a proper word for the offensive brutal manner in which he attacked the distinguished delegate of the Indian delegation. I hope the chair will not fallow it", Mr. Lapter said.

Of "threats" that South Africa was considering withdrawing from the United Nations, M. Lapter said: "May I remind the Honourable Representative of the Union of South Africa that the first country to withdraw from that international organisation, the League of Nations, was Nazi Germany—the country which was throughout held in very high esteem by the leadership of the Nationalist Party which is now the Government. This esteem was not and is not shared by any of the countries represented in our Committee."

M. Lapter associated himself with Mrs. Pandit's warning that the "present discriminatory policy of the Union Government, provoking, as it did, racial conflicts on a great scale", represented a grave danger for all the inhabitants of the country including the White people.

DESIRE TO UPHOLD U.N. AUTHORITY

He said: "The Union Government is fomenting a dangerous situation which might lead to international friction with all its consequences Our delegation will support every effort to see the authority of the United Nations upheld and strengthened and our obligations towards the peoples of South-West Africa implemented."

The Soviet delegate, M. Semyon Tsarapkin, said that trusteeship was the only possible conclusion under the United Nations Charter.

"The South African endeavour to seize illegally the territory of South-West Africa is a flagrant violation of the basic principles of the United Nations."

M. Tsarapkin enumerated the principal arguments given by Mr. Louw in his defence of a closer association with the Union.

OPEN IMPERIALISM

(1) Mr. Louw said that South-West Africa was geographically, strategically and economically a part of the Union. This shows no effort at producing legal justification. It is the easily recognised mark of open imperialism.

(2) He said that hitherto the Union of South Africa had done everything to promote the well-being of the inhabitants, regardless of race, etc. Yet we need only read the report of the Trusteeship Council to see to what extent these fine words represent fact

LIMITED ADULT SUFFRAGE

"We learn that suffrage is limited to British subjects of European descent, that ten per cent of the budget is spent on the administration of ninety per cent of the population, that considerable areas of arable land have been taken away from the natives.

"Elementary education is very unsatisfactory. In 1946 there were only six schools for natives—and those in the police area. Whereas for Whites there are fifty-three Government schools. There is no chance of secondary or higher education for natives.

"(3) Finally, Mr. Louw argues that the natives themselves wanted integration in the Union. I need only repeat the expression of Mrs. Pandit, the Indian Delegate that the natives are so oppressed and so deprived of rights that any allegation that of their own free will they would vote for incorporation in the Union may be considered as false."

South African policy in South-West Africa was one of "flagrant racial discrimination, of depriving natives of their means of subsistence, a reactionary, anti-democratic policy based on the supremacy of the White man.

"South Africa is a feudal state which keeps milions in a state of seldom. We can understand therefore why they want to exercise tyranny over their unwilling subjects.

When Mr. Tsarapkin had sat down, Mr. Eric Louw rose to reply, but after hearing that his speech would take forty minutes, the Committee adjourned until Monday.

Text Of Resolution

PARIS, NOV. 13 (REUTER): THE TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ON SOUTH-WEST AFRICA SUBMITTED TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL BY MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT, LEADER OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION, READ:

"Recalling the General Assembly's resolution of December 14, 1946, which, while expressing the General Assembly's inability to accede to the proposal of the Government of the Union of South Africa for incorporation of the territory of South-West Africa in the Union, recommended that the mandated territory of South-West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System and invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose at as early a date as possible for consideration of the General Assembly a trusteeship agreement for the aforesaid territory.

"Recalling the assurances of the Government of the Union of South Africa in its letter of July 23, 1947, that it would not proceed with the incorporation of South-West Africa into the Union, that it would continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the mandate, and that it would submit a report on the administration of South-West Africa for the information of the United Nations.

"Recalling, further, the General Assembly's resolution of November 1, 1947, which firmly maintained its recommendation that the territory of South-West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System and authorised the Trusteeship Council to examine the report on South-West Africa submitted by the Union Government of South Africa: "Nothing the views of the Trusteeship Council on the report with particular reference to the following points:--

(A) The incomplete character of the report and,

(B) The inability of the Council to make a thorough study of the report in the absence of a representative of the Union Government from whom the Council could have elicited more information:

The resolution said: "The General Assembly:

"Endorses the observations of the Council, on the aforesaid report on the administration of South-West Africa; expresses regret at the fact that the Union of South Africa has refused to submit a trusteeship agreement in respect of the territory of South-West Africa.

"Is gravely concerned at the adoption of measures which, though described as closer political association, must inevitably lead in the near future to the complete incorporation of the territory into the Union of South Africa;

"Re-affirms that the territory of South-West Africa should be brought under the International Trusteeship System and that the Government of the Union of South Africa propose a trusteeship agreement in respect of this territory for the consideration of the General Assembly; and,

"Recommends, that, in the meantime:

(1) "The Union Government should continue to submit annual reports to the United Nations.

(2) "Such reports should be examined by the Trusteeship Council.

(3) "The Government of the Union of South Africa should not proceed with any measures which would lead to the integration of South-West Africa with the Union of South Africa, and,

SET UP OF COMMISSION

(4) "A Commission appointed by the Trusteeship Council should visit the territory of South-West Africa as early as possible to observe the political, social, economic and educational conditions in the territory and to report on the results of its observations to the Trusteeship Council for submission together with the latter's comments thereon to the next session of the General Assembly".

DUTCH-INDONESIAN NEGOTIATIONS

Hague Cabinet To Take Decision On Monday

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (Reuter): The Dutch Cabinet will meet on Monday to decide whether to reopen political negotiations with he Republican Indonesians broken off last July.

Dr. D. V. Stikker, Netherland's Foreign Minister, was arriving here today from Batavia, and was expected to contact some of his colleagues tomorrow before reporting to the full Cabinet on Monday.

The Foreign Minister, who was instructed by the Cabinet to explore every possibility of reopening the negotiations, has a list of points on which full agreement was reached, those on which agreement is possible if concessions are made, and others on which there seems no hope of agreement.

The Cabinet will then have to decide whether the Dutch can make any further concessions to the Republicans on the points of doubtful agreement and whether points of agreement will justify some step to reopen the negotiations.

If it is decided that talks are to be resumed, observers feel that the minister will first ask for definite assurances, even gurantees, from the Republicans of their sincerity and ability to carry out any decisions.

The present sniping of Dutch troops across the STATUS A QUO line and the periodic looting of villages on the Dutch side of the line will have to stop, they added.

If the Republicans meet these terms, it is believed here, the Minister of Overseas Territories, E M J A Sassen, will go to Indonesia to reopen the talks.

Reds Advance In East Java

BATAVIA, Nov. 13 (Reuter): Indonesian Communists today advanced on the East Java oil town of Tjepu, Dutch army headquarters said here.

The Communist have already occupied two villages in the same region. They are estimated to be about four battallions strong, carbine-armed.

Tjepu, a Republican oil centre, has already changed hands several times in the bitter Republican-Communist struggle.

The advancing forces were believed to be units that had re-grouped near the Java south coast after the Republican recapture of Madium, where the Communist revolt broke out.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (A.P.I): To safeguard the interest of serving personnel of the Armed Forces, who cannot be present at the auction of refugee houses in East Punjab, the East Punjab Government have agreed to reserve a quota of five per cent as a minimum quota of houses and housing sites in new townships in East Punjab. Such of the serving personnel, who are in a position to take part in the auction can do so in addition to this quota.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Nov. 13

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being a Saturday, but in private Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1525 to 1527-8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The local cotton market was moderately steady to-day with routine business and prices recorded some improvement on small buying.

At the opening February option was quoted at Rs. 604-8 and improved to Rs. 606 on small buying and scattered covering. At this level little profittaking came in and the market steadied at Rs. 605-6.

Later on the market was steady with restricted business. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

February	..... Rs.	605	8	0
May	.....	596	0	0
July	.....	601	0	0
September	.....	601	8	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing
LC.C	Feb.	605½	603	604¾
"	May	595½	593½	595
"	July	600½	598½	600
"	Sept.	601	599	600¾

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Indian Cotton February Contract is 840 cents below New York March at exchange rate 333.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Nov. 12.

Australian wheat fob (bulk)

Dec.-Jan. quoted 99/3

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 12.

December	..... 2.32 1/2 to 2.32
May	..... 2.25 1/8
July	..... 2.11 1/2
September	..... 2.09 1/2

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, (U. P. A.): Black pepper closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 200 points lower in the New York Produce Exchange today.

Although the spot market was quiet and dull, buyers showed little more than the usual interest because of the East Coast dock workers' strike and fears of a tieup in deliveries.

Closing prices included:

Janu 71, March 58, May 52, July 50, September 48, October 47.

In the seeds market, the following prices were quoted:

Castorseeds dol. 110 nom. per long ton f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Cottonseeds dol. 70-75 per ton basis Memphis, depending on quality.

Linseed dol. 6.00 per bushel, Minneapolis.

Linseed Oil 27.28 cents asked per pound.

Groundnuts 18.50-.75 cents per pound

Groundnut Oil 19.50 cents per pound.

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

Small	99	0	0
Medium	103	0	0
Big	108	0	0
Extra Big	109	8	0
Nov.	35	0	0
Dec.	31	12	0
Jan.	30	13	0
March	30	8	0
Arrivals Bags		4,015	
Departure Bags	Approx	5,000	
Total Stock in Bombay Approx Bags		86,000	

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

45X11.	Pcs.
Ready	113-3/4
Oct.-Dec.	114-1/4
Jan.-March	114-1/4
BAGS 40X28.	Rs.
Ready	126
Oct.-Dec.	122
Jan.-March	117-8

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 13.

150 D. Nov.	3	5	6
150 D. Ready	3	5	3
150 D. Dec.	3	5	6
120 D. Ready	3	5	0
22/22 YELLOW SILK.			
November	26	14	0
December	24	12	0
Ready	27	6	0
Magsa	187 to 189		
Mah	178 to 180		

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Silver Spot	45 d
Forward	45 d
Gold	12/3

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 13

The local Produce market was quiet to-day with routine turnover and there was scattered liquidation.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 138 and improved to Rs. 138-2 on scattered buying. At this level some operators were attracted to swallow the profits and moderate liquidation came in and the market came down to Rs. 137-5 and steadied at Rs. 137-13 on small buying. Later on business was restricted and prices moved within a narrow range. The market was steady.

Groundnuts and Linseed were in demand prices recorded some improvement.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	34	8	0
Coromandal	34	0	0
Bold ready	34	4	0
Bold Dec.-Jan.	32	10	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	4	0
May delivery	137-11		0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	4	0
Nov-Dec. delivery	27	6	0
February-March	27	0	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:—			
Ready Mills	20	0	0
November	19	11	0
December	18	14	0
January	18	12	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230		

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 13.

The local Bullion market opened firm to-day and prices were steady with speculative buying.

Forward Silver at the opening was quoted at Rs. 177-1 declined to Rs. 176-11 on small selling and steadied around Rs. 176-14. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 177.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-1 and was mostly unchanged at Rs. 113 with little business. Ready Gold was quoted at a premium of annas 10 at Rs. 113-10 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-8. Later on there was professional buying and selling and prices moved very narrowly. The under tone of the market was firm. Final quotations were as under:

Forward Silver	177	0	0
Ready Silver	177	2	0
Forward Gold	113	1	0
Ready Gold	113	8	0
Sovereigns	75	10	0

WORTH STREET MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, (U. P. A.): Buying continued on a mixed price pattern on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today.

The strengthening prices for print cloths and sustained demand for sheetings from bag trade held the top place interest. Wide print cloths found good demand from garment manufacturers and industrial users.

While the stock market action and uncertainty over increased wage demands reflected a hesitant policy among some buyers, producers held to the idea that prices have entered the levelling off period after the recent sharp declines

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Nov. 12, (U. P. A.): Dealers are talking a lower price for Malabar pepper, but others are adhering to the old price. Apparently there was no business done at either price.

The market is watching the New York dock strike.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

U. S. price of foreign Silver 74-1/4 cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 12.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£79 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	103 7/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960-90	113 7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	100
National Bank of India	35 3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,305.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 12

T T London on:—	
New York selling	4.0275
New York buying	4.0325
Montreal selling	4.0275
Montreal buying	4.0325
Zurich selling	17.34
Zurich buying	17.36
Stockholm selling	14.47 to 14.50

N. Y. Cotton Strong On Persistent Trade Demand And Short Covering

Wall Street Market Steady With Mixed Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

After opening losses on modest accumulation of hedges and possibly some selling on the spread of the dock workers strike, prices steadied on trade absorption, more optimistic views of the future outlook for cotton goods markets and the increasing effects of continued largescale loan entries. Prices advanced sharply closing strong. Persistent trade demands and short-covering particularly in nearby December, found contracts distinctly scarce. Otherwise no fresh developments occurred. Sales are estimated at 225,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 12

Decembe.	31.70+25
December highest	31.80+35
December lowest	31.39—06
March	31.70+23
May	31.55+27
July	30.58+22
October	28.68+05
Middling Spot	32.23+28

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 12

December	31.69+29
March	31.63+18
May	31.53+26
July	30.54+17
Middling Spot	31.25+25

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.

KARNAK	
Jan.	66.60 — 145
Mar.	65.15 — 130
ASHMOUNI	
Dec.	44.50 — 15
Feb	44.50 — 25

WALLSTREET MARKET

Wallstreeters bid up prices fractions to one point or so in fair activity. Buying favourites included leading steels, motors, oils, minings and department stores. The recovery was technical with the belief prevailing in some quarters that the recent substantial declines had discounted changes in the outlook resulting from the election surprise. The averages were industrials 174.54 and rails 53.91. Although in modest volume, weekend profittaking and nervous liquidation were sufficient to causes light declines with the market fluctuating fractionally under the best. The railroads recommendation for an immediate embargo on all freight destined for export from the strike-bound harbours had little effect on rails although shippings were under pressure on fears that the longsharemen's strike may spread. Sustained pressure continued resulting in further retreat. The market closed steady however with the market slightly higher on balance.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph 150-1/4; Amerex Holding Co. 23-3/4; Anaconda Copper Mining 33-1/2; Chase National Bank 34-3/8; Sinclair Oil 22-1/8; Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. 45-3/8; General Electric 37-3/8; General Motors 61-1/8; Ingersol Rand 70; International Nickel 30-1/2; National City Bank of New York 38-1/4; New York Central Railroad Co. 13-1/4; Socony Vacuum Corporation 16-5/8; Texas Corporation 53-3/4; Union Carbide 37-3/8, U. S. Smelting Refining Co. 39-1/4; U. S. Steel Corporation Common 72-3/4 Western Union Telegraph 17-1/8.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Following early softness reflecting fears that the dockers strike may spread along the entire eastern seaboard and possibly to the gulf ports, prices rallied sharply on shortcovering and buying credited to commercial interests. This demand is associated with sales of both cash wheat and maize to the government as well export flour sales to Holland.

DINKERRAO DESAI IN WASHINGTON

Plans To Expedite Deliveries Of Fertilizers To India

WASHINGTON Nov 12 (Reuter): India's over all food position will be discussed by the Bombay Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, during his visit to Washington for the Food and Agricultural Organisation Conference which opens next week.

Mr. Desai who arrived yesterday expects to remain in United States for about three weeks, the first fortnight of which will be devoted to the leadership of India's Delegation to the Conference.

During [illegible] will also have discussions with United States, Canadian, Australian and other delegates from food exporting countries on food supply questions directly affecting India and outside the scope of FAO deliberations.

He will also concern himself with the question of agricultural machinery and fertilizer supplies to India and after consultations with members of the Indian Purchasing Mission may arrange to see manufacturers of these products in an effort to have deliveries expedited.

WORLD FOOD SITUATION DEPENDS ON N. AMERICA

A crop failure in North America would transform the present improved world food situation into one of crisis, Lord Bruce of Melbourne, independent Chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, said here today.

Lord Bruce, told a press conference on the eve of the F.A.O.'s fourth conference that there was unquestionably a "tremendous improvement" in the world food situation in the past year but this was "entirely due to abnormal weather conditions.

"Because of wartime expansion here, the world was dependent upon the United Stated for 50 per cent of its international trading supplies.

"This means that a really bad harvest can put us back to where we were two years ago" he added.

Lord Bruce pointed out that even with good harvests and the achievement of all international plans, including the Marshall Plan, the world by 1952 would only reach pre-war consumption levels.

He said one of the FAO's first duties would be to make an authoritative estimate of th eexact world food situation.

He suggested that the question of initiating plans for international marketing arrangements along the lines of those proposed for wheat, rice, oils and fats, would be raised at next week's conference

INDO-PERSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Delegation Leaves Teheran

TEHERAN, Nov. 13 (Reuter): An Indian trade delegation left Persia today by air for India after reaching, it is understood, an agreement on steps to develop trade and commerce between the two countries.

Before leaving Mr. K. K. Chettur, head of the Delegation, told Reuter "we discussed problems of disabilities under which Indian merchants work in Persia, resumption of trade by the land route via Zahedan, the needs of both countries for various commodities which are in short supply and opening shipping and air routes.

"Persia and India, bound together commercially, geographically, culturally, politically and racially more than ever, need one another".

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (U.P.I.): As a part of the export drive initiated by the Jammu and Kashmir Government, fresh fruits worth about Rs. 60 lakhs have been exported so far this year, to different parts of India from the State.

Castophene Mfg. Co., Bombay. 1.

The modern historian of India must approach her as a living entity with a central continuous urge, of which the apparent life is a mere expression. Without such an outlook it is impossible to understand India, says Mr. K. M. Munshi in his foreword to "Prehistoric India", extracts of which are reproduced here from the "New Democrat" Eighth Annual

Unity Through Ages That's Ind

BY K. M. MUNSHI

HISTORY, as I see it is being consciously lived by Indians. Attempts to complete what has happened in the past form no small part of our modern struggle; there is a conscious as well as an unconscious attempt to carry life to perfection, to join the fragments of existence, and to discover the meaning of the visions which they reveal. It is not enough, therefore, to conserve, record and understand what has happened: it is necessary also to assess the nature and direction of the momentous forces working through the life of India in order to appreciate the fulfilment which they seek.

Story And Record

Some years ago, therefore, I defined the scope of history as follows: "To be a history in the true sense of the word, the work must be the story of the people inhabiting a country. It must be a record of their life from age to age presented through the life and achievements of men whose exploits become the beacon lights of tradition; through the characteristic reaction of the people to physical and economic conditions; through political changes and vicissitudes which create the forces and conditions which operate upon life; through characteristic social institutions, beliefs and artistic achievements; through the movements of thought which from time to time helped or hindered the growth of collective harmony; through those values which the people have accepted or reacted to and which created or shaped their collective will; through efforts of the people to will themselves into an organic unity. The central purpose of a history must, therefore, be to investigate and unfold the values which age after age have inspired the inhabitants of a country to develop their collective will and to express it through the manifold activities of their life. Such a history of India is still to be written."

I know the difficulties which beset the path of any enterprise which seeks to write such a history. In the past Indians laid little store by history. Our available sources of information are inadequate, and in so far as they are foreign, are almost invariably tainted with a bias towards India's conquerors. Research is meagre and disconnected

"Itihasa", or legends of the gods, and "Purana", legends of origin, had different spheres in the ancient literary tradition of India But later, both came to mean the same thing, traditional history. The "Kali Yuga", the current Iron Age, was considered too degenerate a period to deserve recording. The past was only cherished as the pattern for the present and the future. Works by ancient Indian authors which throw light on history are few. Religious and literary sources like the "Puranas" and the "Kavyas" have not yet fully yielded up their chronological or historical wealth Epigraphic records, though valuable, leave many periods unrelated

Travellers' Diaries

Foreign travellers from other countries of Asia and from Europe, like Megasthenes of Greece, Hiuen Tsang of China, Al-Masudi of Arabia, Manucci of Venice, and Bernier from France, have left valuable glimpses of India, but they are the results of superficial observation, though the value in reconstructing the past immense. Chroniclers in the courts of the Turk, Afghan or the Moghul rulers wrote "histories" which, in spite of the wealth of historical material, are partially, legendary and partially laudatory. The attempts of British scholars, with the exception of Tod, wherever they have taken these histories" as reliable source-books, have hindered rather than helped the study of Indian history. Sir H M. Elliot, the foremost of such scholars, for instance, has translated extracts from Persian and Arabic 'histories' with a political objective, viz. to make, to use his own words, "the native subjects of British India more sensible of the immense advantages accruing to them under the mildness and equtlity of the present rule....." So high an authority as Dr. Maulana Nadvi, in his Presidential Address at the "Early Medieval India" Section of the Seventh Session of the Indian History Congress, expressed the verdict of modern scholars that both the selection and translation of these extracts have not been honest. But unfotunately, Elliot's volumes become the sourse-book for must of our modern hstories of Medieval India. As a result, they do not present a true picture of India's past, nor do they explain how Indians resisted the Turk, Afghan and Moghul incursions, how they reacted to the viccisitudes through which in consequence they passed, and how a Renaissance sprang up out of the impact of Indian with Persian and Turkish cultures.

The treatment of the British period in most of our histories is equally defective. It generally reads like an unofficial report of the British conquest and of the benefits derived by India from it. It does not give us the real India; nor does it present a picture of what we saw, felt and suffered, of how we reacted to foreign influences, or of the values and organizations we created out of the impact with the West.

The history of India, as dealt with in most of the works of this kind naturally, therefore, lacks historical perspective. Unfortunately for us, during the last two hundred years we had not only to study such histories but unconsciously to mould our whole outlook on life upon them. Few people realize that the teaching of such histories in our schools and universities has substantially added the difficulties which India has had to face during the last hundred years, and never more than during recent years.

Generation after generation during their school or college career, were told about the successive foreign invasions of the country, but little about how we resisted them and how we won our victories. They were taught to decry the Hindu social system; but they were not told how this system came into existence as a synthesis of political, social, economic and cultural forces; how it developed in the people the tenacity to survive catastrophic changes for millennia; how it protected life and culture in times of difficulty by its conservative strength and in favourable times developed an elasticity which made ordered progress possible; and how its vitality enabled the national culture to adjust its central ideas to new conditions.

Readers were regaled with Alexander's short-lived and unfructuous invasion of India; they were left in ignorance of the magnificent empire and still more enduring culture which the Gangetic Valley had built up at the time. Lurid details of intrigues in the palaces of the Sultans of Delhi often a camp of blood-thirsty invaders—are given, but little light is thrown on the exploits of the race of heroes and heroines who for centuries resisted Central Asiatic barbarians when they flung themselves on this land in successive waves. Gruesome stories of Muslim atrocities are narrated, but the harmony which was evolved in social and economic life between the two communities remains unnoticed. The Mutiny of 1857—the British name for the Great National Revolt—gave the readers a glimpse of how the brave foreigner crushed India; it is only outside the socalled historical studies that the reader found how at the time patriotic men of all communities in most parts of India rallied round the last Moghul Emperor of Delhi, the national symbol, to drive out the hated foreigner.

The multiplicity of our languages and communities is widely advertised, but little emphasis is laid on certain facts which make India what she is. Throughout the last two millennia, there was linguistic unity. Some sort of a "lingua franca" was used by a very large part of the country; and Sanskrit, for a thousand years the language of royal courts and at all times the language of culture, was predominant, influencing life, language, and literature in most provinces. For over three thousand years, social and family life had been moulded or influenced by the "Dharma Shastra" texts, containing a comprehensive code of personal law, which, though adapted from time to time to suit every age and province, provided a continuous unifying social force. Aryan or rather Hindu culture (for there was considerable Dravidian influence) drew its inspiration in every successive generation from Sanskrit works on religion, philosophy ritual, law and science, and particularly the two epics, the "Mahabharata" and "Ramayana", and the "Bhagwata", underwent recensions from time to time, and became the one irresistible creative force which has shaped the collective spirit of the people. Age after age the best Indians, from the mythical Vasistha to the modern Gandhiji, found self-fufilment in living up to an ideal of conduct in accordance with a code of life which may be traced back as far as the "Upanishads".

The British conquest and the benefits of British rule are generally described in histories in "Rudyard Kipling" style The impact of Western culcure, however, came in the wake of the British connection. In our histories we completely lose sight of how this impact awoke the sleeping giant to a consciousness of its ancient strength and modern possibilities; now under the influence of European ideas and British democratic traditions the Collective Spirit without losing its grip over the essentials of its culture, adjusted itself to modern conditions, creating new intellectual and artistic movements and making the democratic traditions of Great Britain its own; how under the European concept of nationalism "Arya-Dharma" (Indian culture) slowly broadened out into a powerful neo-nationalism seeking a secular democratic state, Indian in conception and technique.

The older school of historians believed that imperialism of the militaristic political type was unfamiliar to this "mystis land". But the Aryan conquest of India, which forms the subject matter of Vol. I of this series, was as much militaristic-political as religious and cultural. If instead of treating by dynasties, stress is laid on the rise and fall of Imperial power, Magadhan sovereignty and Satavahana imperialism from 600 B. C. to A. D. 320 (Vol. II) were, for the age, outstanding phenomena. If the territory involved, the population affected, and the heroism and power of organization displayed and the cultural activities pursued were taken into account, the Classical Age, A. D. 320-750 (Vol. III), which saw the empire of the Guptas and Sri Harsha, was one of the culminating points in history. The age between A. D. 750-1000 (Vol. IV) saw the empire of the Prathiharas, the Rashtrakutas and the Palas. Between A. D. 1000 and 1300 (Vol. V), the Paramaras and the Cholas founded empires; different states struggled for imperial power; the barbarian inroads from Central Asia rendered all indigenous efforts at consolidation unfruitful.

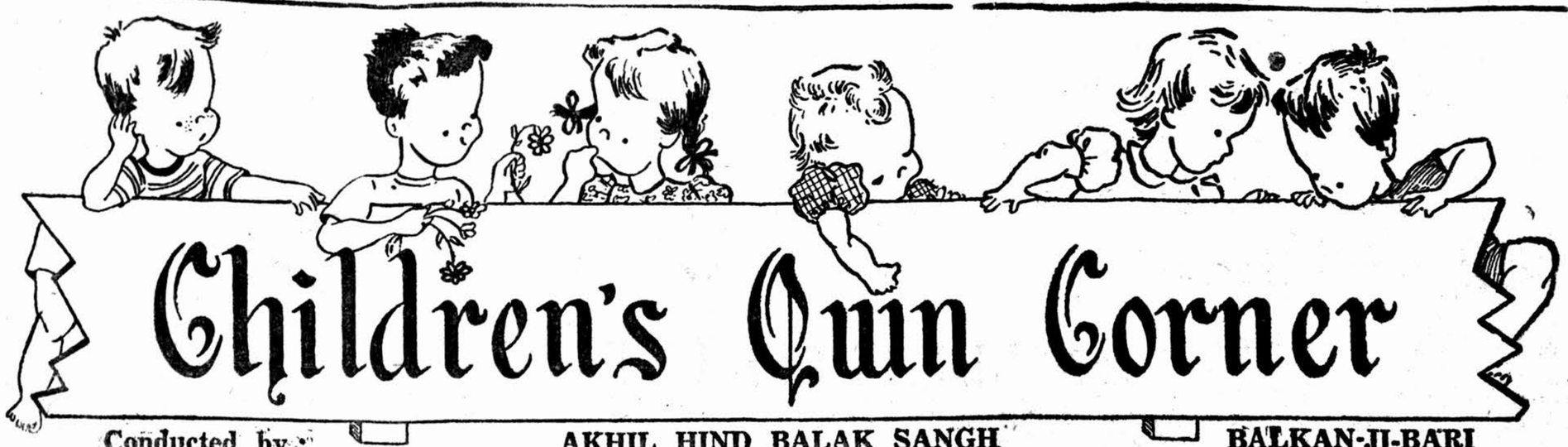
The rise of the Turkish Power under Ala-ud-din Khilji founded a new and powerful imperialism, the Sultanate of Delhi, which lasted from 1300 to 1526 (Vol. VI) From A.D. 1526-1707 the Moghuls held sway at Delhi (Vol. VII) when the world witnessed one of the most magnificent empires of all time. The Maratha supremacy, which lasted from 1707-1810 (Vol. VIII), brought about the downfall of the Moghul empire, but before it could consolidate its power the British stepped in. British domination from 1818-1947 (Vils. IX and X) was a period of complete subjection; but it saw the national resurgence which, on August 15, 1947, under Mahatma Gandhi, secured freedom by non-violent means. It also saw the birth of a Renaissance which gave fresh vitality to all that India stood for in history. These militaristiic-political movements in India were in no wise less vigorous or worldly than similar movements in other parts of the world in the corresponding age To say that the country was lost in contemplation all the time would be to ignore the salient facts of history.

The role of alien invasions in the history of India, hitherto exaggerated, deserves to be reduced to its appropriate proportions. India, like most other countries, has its foreign incursions which, like Mahmud of Ghazni's raids between A.D 999 and 1024, glittering episodes from the raiders' point of view, were at best only shaping influences. Of foreign conquests, which changed the course of history and the texture of life and culture, there were only three. First, the Aryan conquests in pre-historic times, which wove the essential pattern of national life and culture Second the Turko-Afghan conquests which introduced Islamic influence into India and added new colours to the pattern of life. These conquests, however, soon lost their character of foreign military occupation, for the conquerors threw in their lot with the country and produced some of its best rulers and its most powerful political organizations This so-called Muslim period, scientifically the Turko-Mughal period, dominated the country for about four centuries roughly from A.D. 1300 to 1700. Third, the British occupation from 1818-1947 perhaps the only period of foreign rule in the sense that the country was governed essentially by foreigners from a foreign country and in foreign interests. It brought in its wake contact with Europe, a new awakening and a new cultural synthesis.

But during all this period the vitality of the race and culture alter

(Continued On Page 31)

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. M. C. CHAGLA WAS ENTERTAINED TO A TEA PARTY BY THE NASIK BAR RECENTLY. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT MR. B. C. VAKIL, (DISTRICT JUDGE), MR. M. C. CHAGLA, (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. M. V JANORKAR, (DISTRICT GOVERNMENT PLEADER AND PUBLIC PROSECUTOR).



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by :

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

I have received the following letter from Shri Manibhai Trivedi of Dakor, and have great pleasure in sharing it with the whole Balkan-ji-Bari Family:—

"On the New Year Day we have made a start of the Balkan-ji-Bari here at Dakor. On this occasion, we request you for your blessings. We pray that the Balkan-ji-Bari light may spread in every corner of the country, and may brighten every home of our dear Motherland.—Yours, on behalf of the Dakor Balkan-ji-Bari, Manibhai Trivedi, President".

Naturally, I and you would be moved by the above prayer. May all of us continue to put our selfless efforts for the Children's Cause!

* * *

UNITED NATIONS' APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

The United Nations Organisation has sponsored a scheme called the 'United Nations' Appeal for Children' with the object of collecting voluntary contributions from the peoples of all the countries of the world for the benefit of children, adolescents and expectant mothers, without distinction of race, creed, nationality or political belief. In view of the great humanitarian purpose underlying the scheme and the international character of the Appeal, the Government of India have decided that India should associate herself with the scheme.

In order to implement this, an Indian National Committee has been formed, with the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (a Member of the Board of Directors of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari) as Chairman, Mrs. Hannah Sen as Honorary Secretary, and Sir Ganga Ram Kaula as Honorary Treasurer. It is the declared intention of the Committee that all funds collected in India shall be utilised in India for the relief of suffering children, adolescents and expectant and nursing mothers.

Boys and Girls of the Balkan-ji- Bari at a game in the God's Out-of-doors.

Children must be given the means, both material and spiritual, essential for their normal development; children who are hungry must be fed, children who are sick must be nursed; children who are backward helped; the delinquent reclaimed; and orphans and waifs sheltered and succoured. Indeed, children must ever be the first to receive relief in times of distress, and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

India is sadly backward in the matter of the care and protection of children and her pregnant and nursing mothers. Too long have they remained neglected, and yet the sad fact has to be acknowledged that India has hardly a Children's Hospital worthy of such a description and no more than a few Maternity Hospitals scattered over this vast country, meeting but a negligible fraction of the needs of her expectant and nursing mothers. There is next to no provision for defective and maladjusted children and sufferers from infantile paralysis.

The Indian National Committee appeals to all individuals and organisations to participate, to the utmost of their resources, in this great co-operative effort to meet the most vital need of the day. The recent upheaval in India, with the misery consequent on the large displacement of population, has aggravated a situation which was already fraught with grave danger to the health and well-being of future generations of India's citizens. All contributions in money or in kind, (food, clothing, medicines, etc.), will be gratefully received.

* * *

SOME FACTS ABOUT FIGURES

The following facts about certain figures have been sent for publication by Brother Ram H. Kundnani of Ajmer:—

(1) 142857

If you multiply the above number with any single number from 2 to 6, the original figures will appear in the result, and if you multiply it by 7, the result will be seven times nine, i.e., 9999999.

(2) 123456789

If you multiply the above figures with 2, 4, 5, 7 or 8, the original figure will be appear in the result.

(3) When will two times two not be equal to four?

Answer: 22, 2/2.

* * *

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Here is another inspiring news. Shrimati Guli Gulab Harju who was Vice-President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari, and is now in South India, has started two Balkan-ji-Bari centres in Madras, one in the Tandyar locality and another in Mint Street. Children meet every Saturday morning from 9 to 11, and have a programme of songs, stories, games, drill, puzzles, etc., as well as Meccano work and other handicrafts. They celebrated the annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-ji-Bari and Mahatma Gandhi—and the Diwali befittingly. Messrs. Dharam Das and Govind Ram are taking keen interest and have been helping the Movement a great deal.

Every one, without the distinction of caste or creed, is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada, Gulistan, Khar, Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You may also send your contributions of articles, essays, stories, games, etc., written nearly on one side of the paper, and photographs and drawings (in black and white) which if found suitable, will gladly be published in this corner. Dada will be glad to receive your letters and to reply to your interesting queries. You will feel proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood).

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Children on an excursion at Juhu—(Right) Tak-ing Refreshments and (Left) Taking Rest.

WINNING CONTRACT

by Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

There are no trumps. South leads. North and South are to win seven of the nine tricks against any defence.

Bridge Problem Solution

South leads club and North ducks. East or West leads a second club, forcing North's king. Now South makes heart king and diamond ace; then leads low diamond to West's queen. West must lead a spade, giving North entry with the spade jack so that North and South make two spades and two more diamonds.

* *

Two-Club Convention

The new and highly efficient artificial two club response to a one no trump opening bid asks the opener to show a four card major. One of the advantages of this bid is the way it clarifies the other possible responses the sigple suit take out the raise, and the skip bid.

Here's quiz for the responding hand. Using the artificial two club convention, partner having opened with one no-trump, what do you respond with each of the following hands:

(a) S. A 9 x x x H. Q 10 x D. x x C. x x x

(b) S. A 9 x x x H. Q 10 x D. x x x x C. x

(c) S. A 9 x x x H. Q. 10 x D. Q x x C. Q. x

(d) S. 10 x x x x H. x x D. x x x, C. x x x

(e) S. J 10 x x H. Q 10 x x D. A xx x C. x

(f) S. A J x x x H. K. x x D. A x x C. x x

(g) S. A. J x x x H. A x D. Q x x C. 10 x x

Answers:

(a) Pass. One no trump should be made but game is very remote.

(b) Bid two spades. With a singleton this should be safer than one no trump.

(c) Bid two no trump. Remember two spades would be a sign-off. You are not strong enough to make a jump take out but have a sound raise for partner.

(d) Pass. Your hand is worthless for no trump and worth possibly two tricks at spades. But a response of two spades gets you to a higher level and partner might play you for 'something'. It the no trump is doubled you should rescue. And if your suit were six cards in length you should take-out.

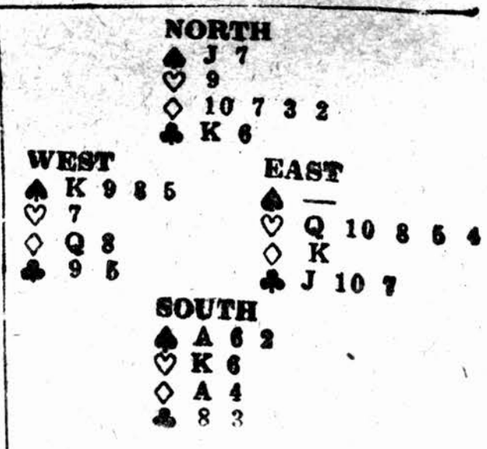
(e) This is an ideal hand for the two club response. If partner can show either major, you have a sound raise since your hand is much more valuable at a suit contract than in no trump. If partner's rebid is two diamonds showing a minimum with no four card major, you can pass with perfect safety. He must have at least three diamonds, since he has no four card major. In fact, two diamonds should be easier than one no trump.

If partner's rebid is two no trump which shows a maximum, you have just enough to raise to game.

(f) Bid three spades. You have a minimum opening bid of your own which, oppositie an opening no-trump, brings you to the slam zone. If partner has a weak no trump he will bid either three no trump or four spades, and you should stop.

If he has a strong no trump, he will make some other bid. He might, for example bid four clubs which would enable you to show your diamond ace. If he bids either five spades or four no trumps, you should contract for a slam.

(g) Bid three no trumps. You don't quite have an opening bid; hence, a slam is out of the question. However, you have enough "stuff" to insure a game and you have a balanced hand. Three no-trump is the only correct response.

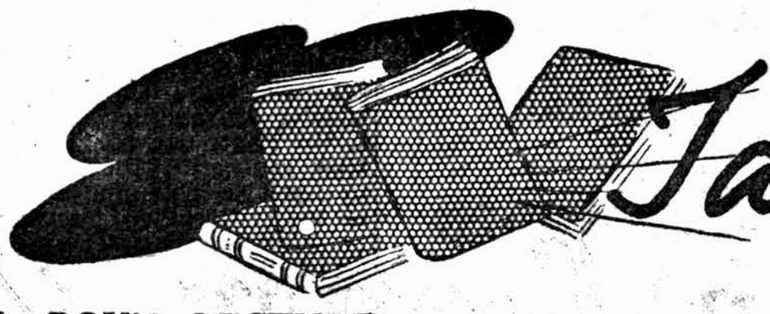


ART NOTES

(Continued from page 25)

Park needs to be kept in a better condition.

The band-stand, according to the petitioners, should provide the performances of band and Indian Orchestral Music. The high quality of music and not merely entertainment of any description should be the aim of a public band-stand; and it should be insisted upon particularly in the case of Indian music. In the first instance there should be a sound organisation which would set up standards of Indian music and would supervise over the performances. This is a point which the Corporation ought to take into consideration.



Talking of Books—

M. N. ROY'S LECTURES

SCIENTIFIC POLITICS—By M. N. Roy—Renaissance Publishers. Calcutta.

On what basis political ideas will the cultural and administrative advance of this country be effected? We are no longer content with the pursuit of Western Liberalism, as were the Inrian nationalist leaders of a generation ago. The tendency of an appreciable section of own youth is to swear by Socialism, while some of them are ready to worship Moscow gods. Constructive study of the problems vitally affecting our political set-up can usefully be furthered by a close perusal of this book.

It is a reprint of the lectures Mr. Roy delivered seven years ago. He has added to this, the second addition of this book, a valuable preface. Mr. Roy remarks in its that seven years ago he stillly spoke as an orthodox Marxist criticising deviations from, or faulty understanding of, the pure creed." But we are told that in him "the tendency to look beyond Communism was already there in a germinal form." he says, "while still speaking in terms of class struggle, I laid emphasis on the cohesive factor in social organisation. Already then I appreciated Marxism as comething greater than the ideology of a class. I understood it as the positive outcome of earlier intellectual efforts to evolve a philosophy which could harmonise the processes of physical nature, social evolution and the will and emotions of individual man."

This has led Mr. Roy to a scientific approach to politics. He emphasises the need of rejecting a dogmatic approach to political problem and claims "that the ideas outlined in these lectures have taken concrete shape and become co-ordinated into a self-contained system of political thought with an appropriate philosophical foundation."

With the emergence of the Indian Union and the working of the new administrative structure a good deal of what Mr. Roy has to say in his chapter on "some fundamental principles" can only have an academic interst. His analysis, however, of the whole problem of mass-mobilisation is so learned and profound that this thought-provoking work will profit students of our political and economic progress. It is claimed for the book that "it offered the first systematic formulation of the social philosophy of radical democracy." Some may find the formulation too concise but there is no doubt that in considering vital questions like what should be the criterion of social progress, Mr. Roy's illuminating analysis is extremely helpful.

L. G. KHARE

GANDHIJI ON KEY TO HEALTH

AROGYANI CHAVI, BY MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI. PUBLISHED BY THE NAVAJIVAN PRAKASHAN MANDIR, AHMEDABAD—PRICE Fs. 0.10.0. 1948.

Gandhiji's views on health, hygiene and diet are well known. They were the result of study, personal experiment and cogitation. In his brochure of 68 pages, which he calls, "A Key to Health", he analyses the structure of the human body, which according to Indian philosophy, consists of earth, water, space (sky), light and wind (vayu), and assigns each elements its due place, and advises the reader as to how to maintain it. If it is maintained the result is Health, 'Absence' of disease.

BAPUNI PRASADI, BY MATHURADAS TRIKAMJI — PUBLISHED BY THE NAVAJIVAN PRAKASHAN MANDIR—AHMEDABAD, PRICE Rs. 2|-, 1948.

The writer of this biography of Gandhiji (pages 230) is a very close relative of his, on his mother's side. Naturally, he came in close contact with him and learnt many things which the outside public, in the nature of things, could not know. Gandhiji's feelings towards him were those of a parent. He kept a diary, and has preserved correspondence with Mahatmaji. Out of both these, he has worked into this short biography, incidents and occasions, and remniscences, resulting in an interesting and informative work, which surely will take its proper place in the life, biography, reminiscenes, observations and notes, which are just at present being published in very large numbers and blooding the book-selling market.

MAHASABHANA THARAVO (A.D. 1885-1947) BY VITHALDAS MAGANLAL KOTHARI. PUBLISHED BY THE GUJARAT VIDYAPITHA, AHMEDABAD. PRICE Rs. 6|-, 1948.

This substantial volume of nearly 400 pages, with a foreword by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, has been very opportunely published, on the eve of the coming sessions of the Indian National Congress at Jeypore, in December next It contains all the resolutions passed at the different sessions of the Congress, besides much useful information bearing on the subjects. Portraits of prominent presidents from Dadabhai Naoroji onwards, are given. The resolutions, of course, were passed in English, but they have carefully been translated into simple Gujerati, with adequate explanatory notes setting out the why and wherefore of each resolution. The schedule at the end reproduces the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. A compilation of this kind is certainly a valuable asset in the language.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND INDIA: by M. R. Idgunji. Publishers Thacker & Co. Pp. 352 Price Rs. 12-8.

In view of growing interest in the subject of social insurance the publication of this book is to be heartily welcomed. The book deals with almost all aspects of social insurance and the financial and administrative problems involved in its acceptance. The Beveridge plan adopted in England and similar plans adopted elsewhere have been reviewed. Every sober and well-informed student of the subject will no doubt feel inclined to agree with the author's verdict that sound social insurance measures are not feasible in India unless certain fundamental difficulties are removed, and the country makes a substantial advance economically and is rid of the stark poverty that prevails in it today. The author has suggested a scheme for crop insurance as a relief to the agricultural population which in our country is the principal sufferer from economic insecurity. While some advance along lines suggested by the author is feasible, indeed while even in the non-agricultural sectors social security may gradually be extended, the general caution that social security on a national basis is practicable only in economies of plenty and not in economies of want must be considered to apply. The book is almost indispensable to labour workers and social reformers.

D. G. K.

Pt. Nehru. With the result the Congress sweeped the polls and formed ministries in 11 provinces.

John Gunther's Story

For the second successive term of 1937-38 Nehru had been re-elected President of the Congress, much against his will, of course. The harmony of the Working Committee was far from cordial and the void between the moderates and the more advanced section within grew asunder. Nehru's temperament was such that he could no longer tolerate a house divided among itself. The split came to the surface in the AICC session of October 1937 and Gandhiji openly expressed himself against the prevailing disorders; he also wrote some articles, in good faith, disapproving of certain steps Pt. Nehru had taken as the President.

Pt. Nehru is an introvert, always at war with himself. He did rightly think that it was not conducive to the democratic spirit of the organization to idolize one man and invest much powers in one's hands. Added to that there was already some talks of his being re-elected for the third successive term to the 'gadi'. No longer Pt. Nehru could contain himself.

He wrote a strong pseudonymous article against the re-election of himself for the third time and forwarded it to the 'Modern Review' of Calcutta: curiously enough it appeared in print. Consequently, on some important quarters it had the desired effect. For years the identity of the author did not come to light, until recently John Gunther in his 'Inside Asia' exposed this amusing ancedote which is, indeed, a tribute to the democratic in Nehru.

World War & Nehru

World War II broke out in September, 1939 and Pt. Nehru was then in China. He immediately flew home to meet his colleagues and Congress to prepare the country for the grave emergency. The Working Committee met in the same month and the now famous War Resolution was unanimously adopted. The historic resolution drafted by Pt. Nehru ruthlessly condemned Nazism and Fascism and, in main, called upon the British Government to state their war aims.

The Pearl Harbour incident and the Japanese dramatic entry into war shifted the gravity from the continent to the Far East and in consequence India became the spring board for strategic operations for the defence of the Empire life lines.

The Churchillian concilitory move under the label of the Cripps' offer met with failure in India. The pent-up resentment found full expression in the oppressive days that followed August 1942. Mass arrests began and repression was the order of the day. Pt. Nehru was arrested for the ninth time under the Defence of India Act and was confined in the Ahmednagar Fort. He was released in 1945.

Fateful Years

The fateful years that followed—1945 and 1946 were full of historic parleys between the British Government on one side and the Congress and League on the other. On behalf of the Congress, Pt. Nehru played a leading part in the discussions, the details of which are too green in our memory to require recapitulation.

On August 15, 1947, power was transferred to the two newly created Dominions of India and Pakistan and Pt. Nehru became the first Prime Minister of free India. It is, indeed, difficult to conceive of a better tribute of a people to their most beloved leader.

As soon as the National Government took the reins, internal troubles of colossal magnitude set in. Great exodus following the Punjab pillage, country-wide communal riots and undeclared war in Kashmir were all sufficiently explosive to unseat any stable Government. Nevertheless, Nehru with courageous statesmanship rode the whirlwind and directed the storm, saving the people from chaos.

Nehru's Internationalism

Nehru's internationalism is as great as his nationalism. Whenever he spoke of India, he spoke of it always in the world context. The rising storm in Europe so pained him that he wrote in 1940'. "I was affected more than others by development of events in Europe and of the Far East; Munich was a shock hard to bear and the tragedy of Spain became a personal sorrow to me. As the years of sorrow succeed one another the sense of impeding catastrophe overwhelmed me and my faith in the bright future of the world became dim".

With the advent of National Government, Pt. Nehru also took over the Foreign Minister's porfolio and sent our Envoys to almost all countries from China to Peru, in keeping with the dignity of our great tradition.

Nehru, only next to Gandhiji, is the best-known Indian abroad, respected and honoured. The encomiums of world statesmen during his memorable visit to the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in U.K. are eloquent tributes to his statesmanship, vision and humanitarianism. Nehru's international prestige today is as high as ever.

Scholar Of The East

Great statesmen soldom find time for scholarly pursuits. But for the enforced confinements of Nehru in the past, world could not have seen some of the masterpieces of our time. His famous 'Autobiography' written in Almora Prison between January 1934 and July 1935 is ranked with the best autobiographies in English. Again his latest best-seller the 'Discovery of India' bears on every page the impress of a truly great mind.

As a stylist, Nehru is a class by himself; he is regarded as one among the few in India who can handle English with the rare felicity natural to a born English writer. Shaw once observed that if politics had not claimed him, English literature would have been greatly enriched by Pandit Nehru. 'I am not a politician, once declared Nehru, 'but a victim to politics'.

Nehru's Place In History

What, then, is Nehru's place in History? We are rather too near the person and events to get the perspective to provide an answer. But Nehru has passed a candid verdict on himself and his tribe when he wrote, 'in spite of all the mistakes that we might have made, we have saved ourselves from triviality and an inner shame and cowardice. That for our individual selves has been some achievement. "Man's dearest possession is life and since it is given to him to live but once, he must so live as not to be smeared with the shame of a cowardly and trivial past, so live as not to be tortured for years without purpose, so live that dying he can say: 'all my life and my strength were given to the first cause in the world—the liberation of mankind'."

INTERNATIONALIST NO 1

(Continued From Page 5)

Deep-Sea Exploration

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The International Geological Congress settled down to work in earnest and delegates split-up into about a dozen sections to discuss problems relating to the earth surface. One section, for instance, is concerned with changes of chemical and mineral compositions that have taken place in rocks at deep levels within the crust of the earth, while another will be attempting to throw more light on "geophysical' prospecting"—the use of physical measurements made at the earth's surface in the search for economic mineral deposits.

Since three-quarters of the earth's surface is covered by waters, some of the fundamental questions in geology will have to be faced by the section dealing with geology of sea and ocean floors what for instance, is the origin of continents and oceans, and has the present oceanic pattern persisted without much change from the earliest times? During the last twenty years there have been many advances in the technique of deep-sea exploration, and papers will be given concerning recent investigations.

Mapping Africa

Another group of delegates is studying the factors which influence the life of individual organisms, and will collect evidence as to the correspondence between geographical and evolutionary changes. This group is seeking an answer among other things, to the question whether the influence of sudden alterations in the environment of races can work in the same way as in individual life—where, for instance, strenuous exercise may be beneficial to a youth and fatal to his grandfather.

Let us talk it over —

As I settled down in a remote corner of the huge dining hall along with a group of long-lost friends, a smart-looking waiter placed before me the menu card. I made a quick selection and ordered some sandwiches, cakes and cold coffee. However, the waiter did not turn to go away but kept staring at my face. Getting somewhat annoyed I repeated the order and asked him to be quick about it. Instead of beating a quick-march, his lips parted in a faint bemused smile as he counter-questioned me if he should bring the coffee with milk or cream.

"Cream.... what cream?....I said half-audibly. The waiter must have taken me to be a "jungli" while someone among the group shouted back to say that it should be cold coffee with cream of course. Cream with coffee appeared to be a matter of course to my friends in Poona. But my four years in Bombay where all tea-shops and restaurants have been declared out-of-bounds for an innocent beverage like milk had made me oblivious to the very existence of a delicacy like cream! That Bombay which contributes the lion's share to the provincial exchequer should be denied of plain milk seemed the height of injustice to me. But after all this is only the result of the lop-sided industrial development of the city.

And that reminds me of the attempts made recently by some selfish people to revoke the Government order prohibiting the use of milk in tea, coffee and ice-cream. Now, I am not so queer a person as to be a devotee of either skim-milk or its elder brother tinned milk I term the latter as "elder brother" because I know that people have taken more kindly to it than to the former. The compulsion to use skim-milk in coffee or tea has been a long-standing public grouse against the Government and I am all with them in this matter

However, to side with the "vested interests" who press for the withdrawal of the prohibitary order is another matter. It is true that since the order came into force the "chawalla's" business has been adversely affected because of the considerable fall in the consumption of these popular beverages. But that's hardly a matter to cry over! This habit of intermittent tea-drinking had become so very infectious with the Bombay office-goers as I know from my own experience!

But thanks to the skim-milk powder, quite a lot of people have attained the point of maximum possible moderation That in plain language means saving of the hard-earned money. I am not unaware of the risk I am running of being dubbed as a puritan and unsocial being. For, there are people who argue that tea isn't just a drink for satisfying the physical desire—but that it is an invaluable aid to making social contacts

Well that may be so but we cannot afford to be slaves of this aid and certainly not to the detriment of the communty's well being. We must remember that skim-milk was introduced in Bombay to get round the milk scarcity during the war years And four years after the termination of the war it looks as though this imported stuff has come to stay put in the city whose population has touched a new high after the post-partition holocaust.

The precious liquid has thus become still more scarce and costlier. Instead of things returning to pre-war days, Government had to give up its subsidised milk scheme which was proving a real boon to children and expectant mothers of the poorer classes. Therefore in all conscience this Government of the people cannot look to the interests of the few and permit the use of milk in tea, coffee or icecream. Because if that were decided upon the price of milk will shoot up, causing an increase also in the price of single cha." As it is the present individual intake of milk is far below the average of four ounces per head

The Government is talking of introducing some schemes which will help to augment the city's milk supply One would only pray that it gives an assurance that the present order will not be lifted till conditions justify it.

Leela

WE CANNOT SET SAIL OUR SMALL BOATS ON THE ROUGH AND ANGRY SEA OF LIFE WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OR BLESSINGS OF

Two Respectable Gentlemen

SAYS MR. B. G. KULKARNI

DO we all desire that this world should be full of gentlemen with not even a single rogue even as an antidote?

The question is highly debatable For there are people who devoutly wish and even pray that all human beings on this planet and perhaps everywhere else should be gentle honest, well-behaved, society-fearing and all that, so as to make this world a haven of happiness. On the other hand there are people who won't touch the world even with a pair of tongs if it is devoid of it's rogues and villains. All gentlemen and no rogues make these Jacks dull boys. The vast multitude of gentlemen should have a sprinkling of rogues and villians to make the world an interesting place to live in, they argue. They throw novels and short-stories into the nearest dust-bin, if they do not contain a pack of black fellows

Though opinion is so very sharply divided the ineffaceable fact remains that we cannot set sail our small boats on the rough and angry sea of life without assistance or blessings of at least two respectable gentlemen. The law, custom and usage of the land require that our moral character (whatever it may mean) should be guaranteed by at least two respectable gentlemen, so as to qualify us to settle down in life.

If we go in for a job (as most of us do) the jobwallas require testimonials (or true copies thereof) from them. If we apply for free or half-freeship in a school or college or for a scholarship, we stand little chance of success if our application is not duly supported by testimonials from two respestable gentlemen.

Nor can we start a private enterprise without arming ourselves with testimonials from two respectable gentlemen. Initiation into big business without the help of these two is an impossible feat. One may well argue that he can go back to the village, buy a pair of bullocks and a plough and settle down on land and in lige without certificates from these two Yes' thi swas' a possibility but no longer is it so at least in Bombay Province.

The third reading of the Tenancy Laws Amendment Bill has been passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and things have changed consequently. No Tom Dick or Harry can now go back to the village and start farming even for the sake of avoiding two respectable gentlemen! To start farming one must now obtain a certificate from the auhorities that he is going to be a "bona-fide" tiller of the soil and not simply an agriculturist in the vaguest sense of the term. To issue such a certificate the authorities insist upon persuing testimonials from at least two respectable gentlemen. That is to say, one has to secure a pair of respectable gentlemen before buying a pair of bullocks! Whatever the walk of life the two respectable gentlemen hold the keys of its gates.

VALERIE HOBSON ARRIVING AT THE ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON FOR THE 'PREMIERE' OF THE SOMERSET MAUGHAM FILM "QUARTER".

An Essential Qualification

Luckily seeking a set of two respectable gentlemen is not a task. Even the junior-most of the job-hunters can find several sets. The term "respectableman" being a vague term, anybody who is not on the black list of the C.I.D. for non-political offences, can be a respectable gentleman for the purposes of testimonials for moral character. In consequence whereof amusing positions arise. There are candidates who mutually certify one another's moral character. Just as in the sea a small fish preys upon a smaller fish and serves itself as food to the bigger one, so also a young chap can certify the moral character of a younger chap and subject himself to the certification of an elder one.

Though persons of any profession and of any age can be respectable gentlemen for the purposes of a testimonial, the legal and the medical professions appear to hold virtual monopoly in this respect.

It seems government servants are debarred from issuing moral certificates, (I do not know under what rule or code). But on retirement they begin to issue them with a vengeance. There are certain professions members of which are taken to be "thumb impressionists", and nobody goes to them for a testimonial Our values being what they are, respectability is suposed to go hand in hand with riches. The poor are more testimonialled than testimonialing.

Not An End By Itself

It is easy to find respectable gentlemem but it is very difficult to choose from them. A testimonial is not an end in itself, it is just a means to an end. The more effective it is the more valuable. One has to scratch his brains to choose the right type of respectable gentlemen to gain his objective. It is generally advertised that any (unsuccessful) attempt on the part of the candidate to enlist support for his application, would automaticaly disqualify him for the job. It is safer to enlist support through testimonials from respectable gentlemen. It follows that the respectable gentleman should be so chosen as to exert influence and help us to gain our objective. It also follows that a respectable gentleman effective and useful in one field may be throughly ineffective and useless in the other. It is not wise to illustrate this point with examples from every-day life. I content myself with an analogy from nature viz. an elephant is a powerful animal on the land, no doubt, but in water the crocodile is supreme.

Recently a new influence-wielding class has come into prominence. It is supposed to be Rama's Arrow—to employ a vernacular idiom. It can never miss the bull's eye! Of course I am referring to the members of our legislatures. True to the ideals of democracy. I am told, testimonials from the members of our legislatures and from the office bearers of various Congress Committees, have been in great demand recently.

A Difficult Proposition

Including a respectable gentleman to write out testimonials is a tiresome task. Even the most-leisured respectable gentleman would say that he is very busy and would ask you to see him some other time or at some other place. Oh can't you get somebody else to give you a testimonial, some ask. Some go a step forward and ask, "O how can I know that your moral character is good?" Such people when induced to give a testimonial word it somewhat as follows: "His moral character so far as it is known to the undersigned, is unexceptionable. Such qualified statements may be very valuable from the point of view of Truth and morality but they spoil a testimonial and render it useless. There are some who find the writing part very difficult, but if you produce a written testimonial they will sign on the dotted line and heave a sign of relief.

A request for a testimonial places a man on a higher pedestal and he is likely to be peacock veined. One odd morning, I stood in need of a testimonial. I chose a gentleman in the neighbourhood who had cultivated a hobby or a habit of scribbling his signature on any scrap of paper. He was as it were throwing his signatures to the wind. I thought he wouldn't mind putting them to some philanthropic use. I also thought that he would be delighted to sign on a good piece of paper. I got an attractive note paper and had a few formal lines about my moral character neatly typed on it and produced it before him with a request for donation of a signature. He sat erect, knitted his eye-brows frowned and told me that he would enquire about my moral character and then sign it. I left the paper on his table and came home. Next when I called on him, he was absent elsewhere. The unsigned paper lay there uncared and unhonoured. I was enraged. I determined to pocket the insult and the note-paper and to hasten home. But when I lifted

(Continued on page 7)

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Sir J. J. School Of Art—Its Contribution To Art Revival—Propagandists Still Alive—School Under New Director—Role Of Art In Industry—London Exhibition At New Delhi—Music At Shivaji Park.

The rancour, which used to manifest itself in the past into zoilean outbursts against the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay has not yet petered out. Lately it lent its distinct colour to the articles which appeared in a local English Weekly. Both these articles seemed to have the disparagement of Bombay's popular school of art has their common aim, although they were from different pens and ostentatiously dealt with different subjects.

Lies About Bombay School

The Sir J. J. School of Art is the oldest art school in the country. It has made its mark as a well organised, resourceful and progressive institution, but it has refused to accept the hegemony of the revivalistic school of Bengal. It treads on nobody's corns, and yet it is singled out now and again, as a target of unprovoked and unwarranted attacks from certain quarters.

Hitherto an impression was conveyed to the art world that Indian painting had no place in the curriculum of the school: but the charge fell through. Now an allegation is made that the training in Indian painting imparted by the institution is pseudo-Ajantan. A few paintings and sculpture which were reproduced on the front and cover pages of this paper, should suffice to demonstrate the fact that Indian art occupies a place of prominence in the art-education in Bombay. The assertion made recently that western art taught in the school is third rate. South Kensington or Slade is also interested propaganda.

Right Approach

The Sir J. J. School of Art has successfully exploited the great work done by Griffiths on Ajanta, and has made the Ajanta-tradition, the very basis of its system of education in Indian painting. It has also drawn inspiration from all the subsequent schools. "Shine Again" by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, which appears in these columns, gives the lie to the accusation that education in Indian painting in the Bombay school is pseudo-Ajantan. The style of painting developed by this institution is distinctive of its own traditions and trends.

In its endeavour to make a correct approach to Indian painting the school went back to the mural—the main art tradition of India. A post-diploma class of mural decoration—the first of its type in the country—was opened in the school in 1920 with special Government scholarships. Bombay has made with the reverson to the mural tradition, a valuable contribution to the revival of Indian painting. It has inspired miniaturists of other provinces to appreciate the values of murals and tempera technique.

Indictment Of Principal

The school owes, to no small extent, its contribution to the revival of Indian painting to the efforts of Captain Gladstone Solomon; and Bengal owes its keen interest in Bombay also to him. The first of the two articles referred to above contains a ridiculous remark that the school was unfortunate in the choice of its principals. The omission, in this article of any appreciative reference to the present principal cannot be overlooked. No principal of this school in particular will be declared by its critics of convenience as the right selection, if he happens to be a non-Bengali.

The second article reads like a Privy Council judgment on the painters of Maharashtra. It makes a sweeping statement that these painters, because they have for a long time been under the influence of the Bombay school, have not been able to acquire the technical strength of the western artists and have also failed to catch the real spirit of Ajanta. The present Director of the school is a Maharashtrian: He is one of the few artistes of Bombay who have, side by side with the British products of South Kensington and Slade, exhibited their paintings in the Royal Academy's annual exhibitions in London, but the statement, somehow or other, does not make an exception of him and does not include him among the few "favourites."

"SHINE AGAIN" BY J. M. AHIVASI. SURELY THIS IS NOT PSEUDO-AJANTA OR SLADE, BELOVED OF THE CRITICS OF THE BOMBAY SCHOOL.

First Indian Director

The Government of Bombay has accepted the right principle that the head of a school of art should be a highly qualified and front-rank artist and not a polished amateur or intelligent dabbler in art: and it should be congratulated on having made a right selection for the post of the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The first Indian Director had a brilliant career in Bombay and London. He is a competent and versatile artist and art teacher. Moreover he happens to be a rare combination of a painter, sculptor, commercial artist and expert in designing and craft-work and is, therefore, fully qualified to take charge of any institution which imparts training in various branches of art. Such a principal should be considered by any Government as an asset to its art department.

The new Director has, according to reports, introduced some necessary innovations in the school. The system of teaching has been reorganised by allocating subjects and not classes to teachers. The Director himself, is said to be visiting different classes and sections for the purposes of imparting instruction to students. Indian sculpture has been introduced in the modelling section. Morning classes have been opened in the school and the sketch-book has been made a compulsory equipment of every student.

Favourite Conditions

The Director has introduced such important innovations within a short period after his appointment and inspite of the limitations of the school. The Government should offer additional facilities to him for the reorganisation of the school and should, at the same time, utilise his abilities as a designer for the purpose of the development of cottage industries. The Government has, before it, far-reaching recommendations made by the Art Education Committee and has earmarked large funds for the development of art: and now, having at its disposal the services of a front-rank and versatile artist as the head of its art department, the Government ought to proceed with the task of the reorganisation of art education.

The resurgence of the anti-Bombay agitation at the present juncture seems to be intriguing. Any way it should be treated as a casual minanderic of self-assumed superiority of the pugnacious critics of the school. No such performance should distract the attention of the Government from the objectives. On the contrary it should prompt the Government to take deeper interest in the art department. In the case of Bombay art is nearer the Minister of Education as it is directly under him. Since the wall of the Educational Department, which stood between the Minister and art section, was removed long ago, the Minister is in a position to communicate directly with the head of the School of Art and to deal with the problems of art with greater efficiency.

Industrial Design

Sponsored by the Council of Industrial Design and Royal Society of Arts, the first exhibition of the Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry was opened in London on October 26 The object of the exhibition is to show Britain's highest standards of industrial designs and also the key position occupied by the designer in industry. The designer is considered to be a highly skilled technician—the product of intensive training in manufacturing processes, materials and consumers' goods.

The designer ranks as a member of the production team. His role begins with the agreement with the manufacturer and extends to the study of the market. He has something important to do at almost every stage of production. The exhibition shows that the designer's work cannot be completed merely on the drawing board.

Britain has shown how the problem of design in industry should be tackled. The Council of Industrial Design is a special organisation set up for the purpose. The Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry has a few but distinguished members. R.D.I. is considered to be the most treasured qualification by its members; and now comes the news that the Royal College of Arts, Kensington (London) has created a post of the Professor of Fashion.

Commercial Art

Industrial design is least heard of in the "land of designs" that is India. Commercial art has taken precedence over industrial design and is paraded as a saviour of industry. A few days ago it sprang up in the Bombay Legislative Assembly as a result of the interest evinced by a member from Kanara particularly in the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

Commercial art has its own importance and comes at its own stage. It cannot claim priority in any school of art. Design is one of the important factors which determine the prosperity of industry and expansion of trade. India has plans for the reorganisation and expansion of industry. She has vast resources of traditional designs which need to be explored. The Government of India ought to keep an eye on the advanced countries like Britain and build up a machinery for the solution of the neglected problem of design in industry.

Exhibition At New Delhi

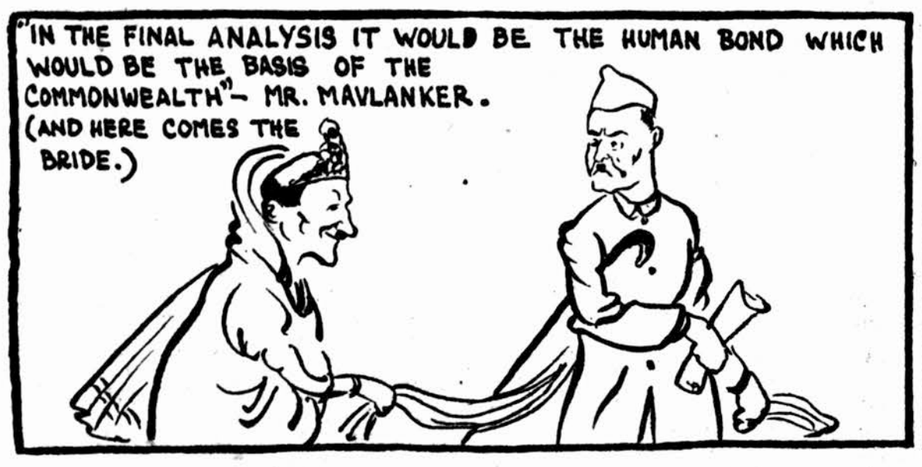
The exhibition of Indian art, which was opened by the Governor-General at the Government House, New Delhi, on November 6, is a part of the Royal Academy's exhibition. India's Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, while requesting the Governor-General, narrated its history in brief. Hitherto the Central Government has issued no detailed statement as regards the origin of the exhibition and the part played by itself in the organisation of the same. The Government has not taken notice of the discontent felt in Bombay with the composition of the Committee. Bombay's panel was least representative of its art-world. Even an official of the Government of Bombay, of the status of the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, was not invited to join the main or regional committee.

The exhibition is held in India, before it would be dispersed. In the present case India means New Delhi only. The Government has not worked out a plan to take, round a few important towns, the exhibits which can be transported with least difficulty. Critics and connoisseurs in other parts of the country will, therefore, get no opportunity to express their views on the selection of exhibits. The exhibition had a contemporary section in which various provinces including Bombay were represented; and at least this section must be sent out in circulation so that an—art—centre like Bombay can find out how its regional committee had selected examples of its contemporary "Indian" art.

Band-Stand In North

Some public organisations in the area of Shivaji Park have made a petition to the Mayor of Bombay demanding the erection of a band-stand in the Park. The demand is legitimate and should be conceded to by the Municipal Corporation. Besides the provision of such amenities, Shivaji

(Continued On Page 22)


"IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS IT WOULD BE THE HUMAN BOND WHICH WOULD BE THE BASIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH"- MR. MAVLANKER.
(AND HERE COMES THE BRIDE.)

MR. EDE, ENGLAND'S HOME SECRETARY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAKING OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE ROYAL BABY AND THE NEWS WILL BE TELEPHONED TO HIM- SAYS A REPORT
HAS THE TEL. NO. BEEN KEPT A SECRET?
PUBLIC TELEPHONE

Our Delhi News Letter *(From Our Special Correspondent)*

How To Foot Bill For Zamindari Abolition

Financial implications of the Zamindari abolition were examined by the Finance Minister's conference. It was explained last week that the policy of the abolition of Zamindaris was in varying stages of implementation in the Provinces Madras and Bihar had already undertaken legislation in this respect. U. P was to consider the report of the Select Committee on this measure in its October session. Assam had referred its State Acquisition Bill to a Select Committee to report by a date not later than the 10th February, 1949 West Bengal had formulated a scheme of compensation, but had not yet undertaken any legislation. Other Provinces like Orissa and C. P. and Berar were known to have formulated tentative schemes for undertaking legislation.

Implementation of the policy of abolition of zamindaris involves not only payment of compensation to the dispossessed landlords and other intermediaries but also expenditure on improvement, cultivation and resettlement of the land, neglected so far by the zamindars. Further, in any appraisement of the financial prospects of the measure, the loss to the Provincial revenues of the existing land revenues and cesses have to be taken into account. A Province like Madras has also to make good a considerable loss of income that would otherwise be sustained by religious institutions. Looking purely from the financial angles abolition of zamindaris is hardly likely to augment Provincial Revenues over the next thirty to forty years. On the contrary some Provinces might have deficits for the next few years. In the present conditions the scheme has to be worked out carefully as no Province should adopt a measure that would result in a deficit budget, a point which has been brought out as one of the important measures to combat inflation

Mode Of Compensation

The Province have different ideas regarding the method of payment of the compensation, or the finances to be found for such payment.

The total compensation payable, on the scale suggested by each Province in its own case, would be of the order of Rs. 350 crores This amount might be reduced to Rs. 250 crores if Bihar, as has been stated by them at recent conferences with the Centre, confines the abolition of zamindari for the present to annual incomes above Rs. 5.000/- The Madras Bill has left the question of form and manner of payment of compensation to be laid down subsequently by rules. The Provincial Government have, however, stated that their borrowing programme during the next five years might be of the order of Rs 15 crores for payment of conpensation. Presumably, Madras proposes to pay in cash by raising a loan. The Bihar Bill provides that compensation shall be payable in cash or in bonds of guaranteed face value on maturity as may be prescribed. or partly in cash and partly in such bonds. bonds being negotiable carrying an interest of 2-1/2 per cent per annum. United Provinces propose to pay Rs. 130 crores in freely negotiable bonds and the balance of the total compensation, i. e. crores as fixed deposits in the Provincial Co-operative Banks and other Cooperative Banks or in the Reserve Bank Assam would pay an interim compensation of Rs. 10 (five years out of a total compensation estimated at Rs. five lakhs during the first crores The balance of Rs 4-1/2 crores is proposed to be paid in negotiable bonds carrying an interest of 2 1/2 per cent per annum for forty years The manner of payment of compensation suggested by West Bengal is as follows:

a) All sums upto Rs. 5,000 or one year's net income whichever is greater but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 is to be paid in cash 17.84 lakhs.

b) In relation to sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 the payment will be made partly in cash and partly in annuity 11.90 lakhs.

c) In case of Trust properties, compensation is to be paid in non-redeemable bonds—3.00 lakhs.

This method would, in their case, necessitate a cash payment of Rs. 18 crores and issue of bonds of the order of Rs. 15 crores.

Addition To Public Debt

It looks that even though the amount of compensation provided for is being regarded in several quarters as inadequate the aggragate magnitude of the compensation might well prove to be unmanageable in comparison with the resources of the Province concerned. There seems to be a relief that the huge amounts involved could be raised through the issue of loans, Provincial or Central, and a substantial part of the compensation paid in cash. There is no foundation, whatsoever for such a belief in the present circumstances. The addition to the Public debt of a Province, if it were to float a loan for payment of compensation to Zamindars, would have to be many times the Provincial revenues, and this is almost certain to be regarded by prospective investors as being beyond the capacity of the Provincial Budgets. Nor is it possible for the Central Government to raise any substantial loan from the market immediately for variouss reasons which need not be detailed here. The Provinces have been tolld already that they should not expect any financial assistance from the Centre for implementing their schemes for abolition of zamindaris. Some provinces seem to have realised this and have according ly suggested that a substantial part of the compensation may be paid to the Zamindars in loan bonds instead of in cash Appropriate consideration does not, however, seem to have been given to the effect of such issues on Government credit. If the bonds are made transferable. apart from the difficulty that this will aggravate the inflationary potentiality already present in the country's economy, the fall in their value which must necessarily result from the bond market being oversaturated. will raise the cost of future Government borrowings, may be to even prohibitive levels. On the present estimates, provinces will have to find Rs. 175 crores for their post-war and industrial development schemes, and about Rs. 100 crores for multi-purpose projects during the next five to seven years. The Government of India is own requirements during the same period for industrial and other projects are likely to be of the order of Rs. 400 — Rs. 500 crores. It is only possible to raise a fresh money of this order if the policy of cheap money can be continued and not otherwise

Tight Money Market

It may be useful to make a further point here. With the state of the capital market as at present, it is doubtful whether even on the optimistic estimate of borrowings, the Centre will be able to effect net borrowings of more than Rs. 100 crores per annum during the next five to seven years The prospects for Government to borrow successfully in the open market depend on a variety of circumstances such as internal political and economic factors as well as international conditions. In spite of every effort to encourage the money market, the Centre's loan programmes have vary disappointing during the last 18 months. Having regard to this, it is quite clear that priority for execution will have to be established amongst the various developmental measures under consideration both in the Centre and in the Provinces. Abolition of zamindaris is bound to intensify the difficulties confronting Government in the money market. If, therefore, the Zamindari reform is to have the highest priority, important projects which have a vital bearing on defence or increased production or internal economy may have to be abandoned.

Legal Opinion Against Bonds

There is also a further difficulty. During the discussions with Bihar Government on their abolition of zamindaris bill it was pointed out that the total compensotion payable to the zamindars is estimated to amount to a very large sum and the issue of bonds for such large amounts was likely to affect adversely the securities market the best method of payment of the compensation would be by non-negotiable and non-transferable bonds. The Bihar Government accepted this suggestion but pointed out that they had been advised that non-negotiable bonds and non-transferable bonds might be regarded as valid compensation within the meaning of sectinn 299 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935. The whole question of payment of compensation was referred for opinion to the Federal Advocate General who has advised that the payment of compensation even in the form of negotiable bonds would be ultra vires of section 299 (2) of the Government of India Act. as a bond is only a 'promise' to pay and might, therefore, be distinguished from an actual payment. Payment of compensation in non-negotiable and non-transferable bonds would in his opinion, be open to greater objection than negotiable bonds and payment by such bonds would not in his opinion, be payment as required by section 299 (2) of the Government of India Act The Government of India are thinking of moving the Federal Court for their opinion in respect of negotiable bonds. Even if that is done and the Federal Court holds that payment of compensation by negotiable bonds would be in order, it would not be desirable and possible in the present context of things, to make the payment of large sums of compensation wholly in cash or partly by cash and partly by negotiable bonds. It seems therefore, inevitable that if the scheme for abolition of zamindaris is to be proceeded with the schemes so far prepared by the Provinces will have to be revised radically. It might be desirable for the Provinces to go slow with the scheme of abolition of zamindaris and implement it by trial first, in selected localities or in respect selected zamindaris and extend it gradually. It is important that if compensation is paid in cash in these cases, the amount is not drawn from the Provincial Reserves but is met from current revenues.

Water Supply At Sindri

One of the biggest problems the engineers were faced with in connection with the Fertiliser Factory at Sindri, was that of water supply. Water is required for many purposes amongst which are the following:

Boiler feed water.
Cooling water for the condensing turbines.
Gas cooling.
Process work generally.
Sewage disposal in factory and township.
Domestic water in factory and township.
Cement plant.

Contemplated expansion schemes, such as—

Soda Ash Plant, Vrea Plant and Formaldehyde Plant.

The water supply to the factory and its connected township runs into very high figures. Added to this, there are further demands for the contemplated Bihar Engineering College and the various other schemes which may develop in the Sindri area, as a result of the big industrialisation plan being implemented there. The water supply scheme at present being carried out visualises a consumption of 12 million gallons per day.

Some idea of the magnitude of the water supply arrangements can be gained from the fact that the water circulated over the seven great cooling towers which are being erected amounts to the stupendous figure of 1,440 million gallons or 648,000 tons per day.

Once the dam of the Damodar Valley Project have been constructed there will always be plenty of water at Sindri, but until such time as the Damodar Valley Project is in an advanced stage the engineers will be faced with the problem that, whilst during 8 months of the year there is a plentiful supply of water in the river, during the remaining four months the supply falls to considerably below the requirments of the factory. At the lowest point the surface flow in the Damodar can be as little as half a million gallons per day.

To decide upon the feasibility or otherwise of securing the water supply to the factory until such time as the Damodar Scheme is in operation, a Committee of experts was set up. After an exhaustive examination of the problem the Committee recommended the following measures:

a) The construction of an infiltration gallery at the bottom of the sand bed in the Damodar River at Sindri. The sand bed in the Damodar at Sindri is some 25' to 30' in depth and experiments with tube wells and other appratus show that there is a considerable volume of water always flowing through the sub-surface sands, even when the surface flow is, to all intents and purposes, dried up. The infiltration gallery, which consists of a tunnel with porous walls, will trap this flow and bring it to the riverside intake well.

The construction of the infiltration gallery is an interesting engineering job. It involves sheet piling the river bed in sections, removing the sand and gravel, setting the precast infiltration gallery sections on the rock bed, and back filling first with rock and coarse gravel and then with sand.

Information provided by this pioneering measure as to the possibility of extracting water from the sub-surface sand of Indian rivers will be of great value, not only elsewhere in India, but also in other parts of the world.

b) The construction of a storage reservoir. The Committee were fortunate in locating on the Gowai River, which joins the Damodar about 4 miles upstream from Sindri, a very suitable site for the construction of a barrage. A comparatively simple barrage will create a storage reservoir capable of holding 1000 million gallons of water. There is a catchment area with a run off capable of filling the reservoir several times over during the monsoon season and the plan is to let the flood water flow through the barrage gates during the height of the monsoon and close the gates about half way through the monsoon to impound water to the full capacity of the reservoir. With the reservoir situated in this position the supply will also be recouped by the seasonal storms which occur in the hills even during the dry weather. The barrage will, therefore, make available considerably more than the 1000 gallons of water pounded by the reservoir itself.

PATTER:

The Happy Congressman

By Asude

It gives the old heart no end of a fillip to meet a happy man in this world of "Hypos." Hypochondriacs, I mean. I have just met such a man,—a Congressman, too,—and he bounced into my den this morning waving a bit of paper in his hand and with a shout on his lips. Beautiful lips they were. If they would not shame Hebe they could any day put a hibiscus flower in the shade. In sheer richness of tint. You will see what I mean in a moment.

"LOOK!" he exclaimed, "You perfervid preacher-up of the curious cult of a cantankerous coterie of anti-Congressmen! You flat-footed purveyer of platitudinated piffle which you call patter! See what a Congressman can do! You rusty relic of a bygone British occupation! See how a Congressman scores even in the field of "Sport" when he chooses to!" He was an old friend, and had a way of talking like that when he was worked up.

And he slammed down before me the bit of paper which he had in his hand. I read it. That is, I read it for the forty-fifth time since daybreak. You know, I get forty-five newspapers every morning, and every one of them had featured the feat.

"Baroda, Oct. 25. His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. C Rajagopalachari, yesterday demonstrated his skill at marksmanship when, at the shooting booth at the garden party given to him by the Gaekwar of Baroda, he grasped a rifle and, cocking his eye, hit the mark at the third attempt." The cutting happened to be from he "Hindustan Times" of that morning.

"You see what it means?" He challenged, "It shows that when a true Congressman decides to hit a mark, he hits it." And forthwith, he shot of a jet of rich scarlet juice from the aforesaid lips which landed neatly in my waste-paper basket. He had proved his point. And with nothing more elaborate than a mouthful of "Pan."

That needed an elucidation. "It is cocaine, isn't it?" I asked him. "Cocaine? What do you mean?" "You like a little cocaine in your pan, don't you?" He was bewildered. "Cocaine? Certainly not!" "I see, it is ganja then. Mark you, I am not casting stones, but I just wished to get the point straightened out, you know. If Ganja is what the doctor ordered by all means have it."

"But", he bellowed, "I do not take Ganja either! Why do you make these dirty allegations?" I saw what he meant. It was neither cocaine, nor Ganja. Obviously, it must then be the third and last thing, Tobacco. I said so and he fairly exploded. "You are impertinent! Also insulting! I have never taken any narcotic in any form in my life!"

"But that is absurd", I persisted, "It must be one of the three, you know!" "But where did you get this mad idea of yours?" He demanded. "Mad?" I queried, "I don't know, but here is where I got it from." And I spread out a cutting of my own before him,—from same issue of the "Hindustan Times."

In a beautiful little panegyric on "Pan", the author signing himself as a "Medical Man" had tried to educate the Independent India in the proper use of the leaf. He had brought out all the hidden merits of the leaf,—"Calcium", "Vitamins", "Carminative", "Chlorophy II" (analogous to haemoglobin), "Iron" etc. and strongly advocated the practice of "chewing it and swallowing it after meals."

For, if you don't swallow it, it simply indicates that you have flavoured the chew with a spot of cocaine, *Ganja or tobacco These cannot be swallowed and hence we expectorate, making the place around us dirty.* That is what he wrote. I pointed out that *"hence* we expectorate." If you expectorate, it must be cocaine, ganja, or tobacco. And a writer in the "H.T." couldn't possibly be wrong.

The man seemed to be stymied by this frontal attack and did not look so happy as he did at the beginning of the parley-voo. So, I decided to return to his muttons,—the G.-G.'s performance at the shooting-gallery.

"You think a lot of His Excellency's marksmanship, do you?" I asked him. He got back his previous flourish at this gambit and countered: "But don't you? Don't you think it is a feat to be proud of? Hitting the mark at the third attempt?"

I told him that I fully shared his elation at the "hit", but the question was, what was the G.-G. aiming at when he hit the mark? He did not understand what I meant, so I had to expand further on the theme.

I explained to him that I had done a bit of shooting, too, in my younger days. Not big game, it is true. Mostly, the targets were earthen pots on palm-trees, municipal dustbins, bullock-cart wheels, and lazy dogs at street-corners. I was very keen on the dogs, and in the course of my dog-shooting career, I had noticed a remarkable thing.

These brutes, you know, wouldn't stir an inch from their pitch if they found me "cocking an eye",—as the G.-G. did,—and aiming at *them.* They would just lift a lazy eyelid, see that everything was O.K., and went to sleep again. It was only when they found that I was aiming at a dustbin on the other side of the road,—or at a stray pitcher at the hydrant,—that they got up and started running away.

The question was, was the G.-G. aiming at the "mark" when he hit it, or, shall we say, at the gate-post, or a tree-trunk at the end of the lawn? None of the newspapers had gone into this question, and I was still wondering.

And, incidentally, did he know what the "mark" consisted of? This is a point on which every newspaper was discreetly silent,—but I had got the dope straight from one of the stewards' mouths. The "mark" was a magnificent ring of electric bulbs with some bottles at the top. The whole lot formed the "bull's eye". If you took a true aim at the gate-post, you couldn't help smashing a bulb or a bottle.

This happy Congressman, I was sorry to note, was not so happy after that. He did not believe me, of course. Very few of my audience do. He put down my captions comments to my 'congenital cantankerousness", had another straight shot at the waste-paper basket, and left the room with the air of an offended dowager Duchess. It was all most unfortunate.

* * *

I am not adding this last bit for mere copy. There still appears to be a tribe of critics who cavil at the ways of the "Press Information Bureau",—question its reason for existence and so on. I commend the following news item to them for serious study. I got it this morning from the P.I.B.

"PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU (DEFENCE WING), Government of India, New Delhi, Nov. 1, 1948: A bulbul is the coveted pet of a Sikh Unit stationed in the Naushera-Jhangar sector. The officers of the battalion were having their lunch under a tree as usual twenty days ago when the bulbul first alighted on their table. They liked the bird's company and fed her. Since then she has been coming to them every day at lunch time and 'flirting' with each officer by perching on his hand or shoulders or turban.

"The bulbul is no teetotaller. The day an Indian Army Observer visited the battalion she positively preferred beer and gin and lime to lemon squash and 'thanda pani'."

It is the DEFENCE WING speaking. Laugh that off, boys, if you can.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MOPSY, HOW CAN YOU TELL A LADY WORM FROM A GENTLEMAN WORM ?
SIMPLE! THE LADY WORM DOESN'T SIGNAL WHEN SHE TURNS!
GLADYS PARKER 2-9

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND EVOLUTION

By Professor J. B. S. Haldane

I have been asked to write on the evolutionary consequences of man's domestication of animals. I have often written on the social consequences for man, which were enormous, if only because cattle were the first kind of private property which one could own without carrying it about. This time I will write about its effect on the animals.

The first animal to be domesticated was the dog. My correspondent writes: "The dog is a friend of man: his forbears presumably not."

I doubt this. I think the initiative in this case came from the dog, as much as from mankind. Several wild species related to the dog have the habit of following larger hunting animals, and eating the remains of their kills. A lion cannot eat a whole buffalo at one meal. Jackals wait to finish what he has left. It is at least possible that the ancestors of dogs followed primitive human hunters in the same sort of way, and gradually became attached to a family or small tribe.

I am further asked whether tameness is inherited. This has been tried out with rats and mice, where it is easy to catch wild ones, and not very hard to breed them with tame mates. Wildness and tameness are strongly inherited, and parental example is not very important. For the children of a tame female rat which has been mated to a wild male are much wilder than their mother, even if the parents were separated before birth. However, it is not clear, in this case, just what is meant by tameness. Professor Fisher thinks that tame mice differ from wild ones in the same sort of way as human mental defectives from normal people. They are stupid and difficult to arouse.

Once there is any variation in the inheritable tameness of a recently domesticated animal, it is clear that there will be strong selection for tameness. The wilder animals will escape or be killed for attacking their owners. Or they may merely refuge to breed or to look after their young. No doubt there are heritable differences in wild animals which make some easier to tame than others. However, domestication causes increased variation in several different ways.

Transfer Of Environments

In the first place domestic animals likely to be more inbred than in nature, and inbreeding generally causes new characters to appear, some of which are inherited, though they are often disadvantageous in the wild state. Secondly, once animals are domesticated, their owners will cross members of breeds derived from different wild races or even species. This leads to a good deal of variation after the first generation. Thirdly the transfer to a new environment seems, in some cases at least, to lead to new inheritable variations, though not all, or even most, of a sort which are advantageous in the new situation. Finally, some biologists, believe that habits acquired by the parents can be transmitted by inheritance to the children.

This is hard to prove with certainty, particularly because, if a form of behaviour is advantageous, natural selection will quite well account for its spread in the population. So far, I know of no observations which have conclusively shown that a habit is so transmitted, and I know of many where there has been no transmission. Perhaps I have an emotional bias on this matter. For it has been argued that primitive human peoples require many generations of tutelage by more civilised ones before the habits of civilisation become ingrained in them, and they can be trusted to look after themselves. I do not believe this. I think the differences in behaviour between different peoples are mainly matters of tradition, and that a class whose ancestors have been enslaved for many generations can learn to rule itself in one. This would hardly be so if the habit of subservience were transmitted by heredity.

However some leading biologists in the Soviet Union believe in the hereditary transmission of acquired characters in plants. I do not know whether they do so as regards animals and men. When an animal has been domesticated it undergoes evolution for two rather different reasons. First of all breeds are selected with desired characters, such as good wool in sheep and good milk production in cows. Secondly, there is an equally important unconscious selection for immunity to disease and for high fertility. Clearly domestic animals are much more crowded than wild ones and therefore more liable to infectious diseases. Those with a hereditary tendency to resistance survive, and thus resistance is gradually fixed. Also they can bring up larger families because they get their food with much less trougle than wild ones, and do not have to depend their young against wild

(Continued On Page 8).

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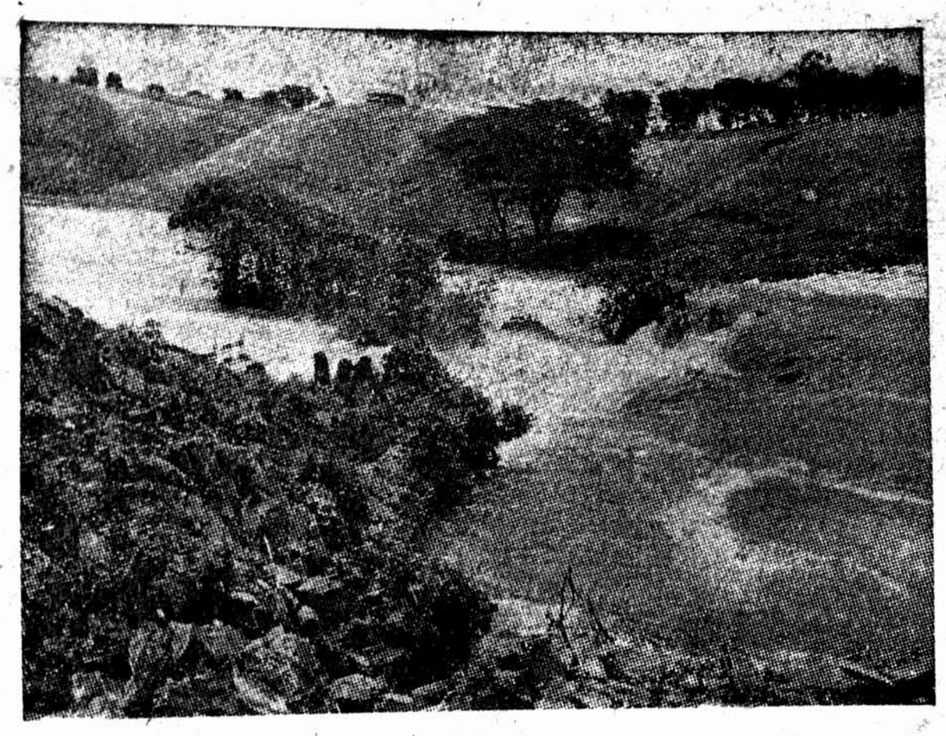
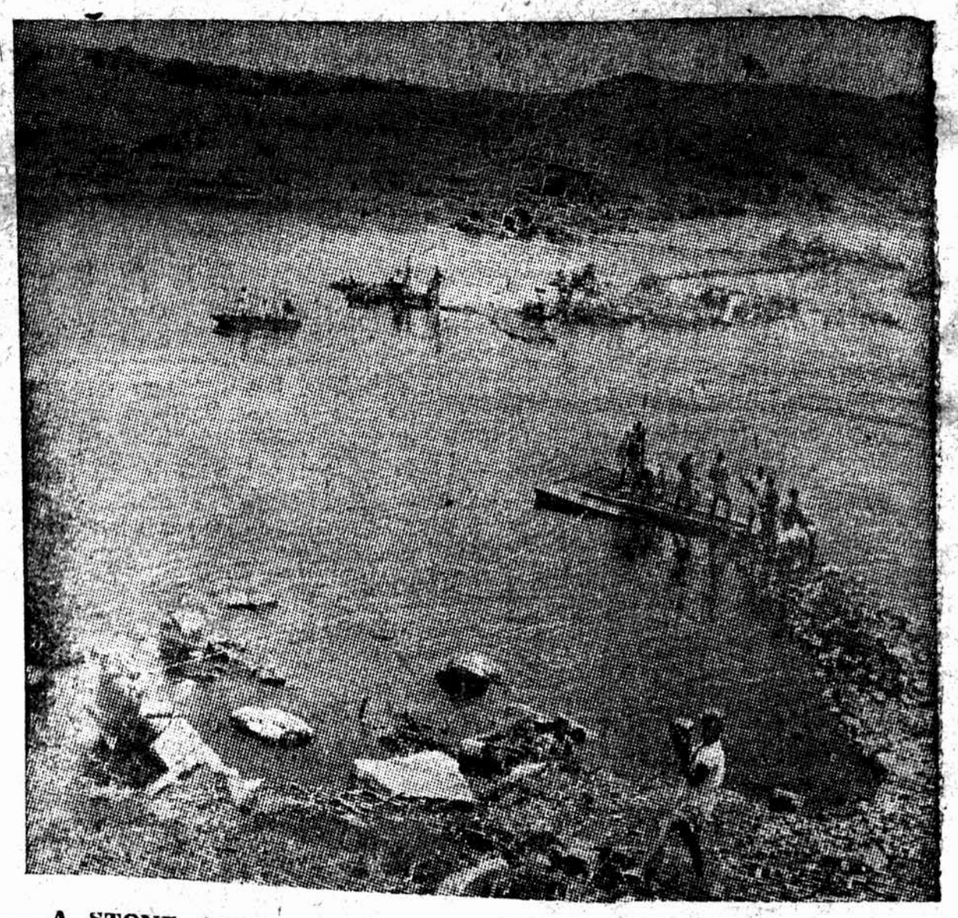
UGANDA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

A £7,000,000, HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME IS PROPOSED FOR HARNESSING THE OWEN FALLS IN UGANDA IN EAST AFRICA. BIG HOLES HAVE BEEN BORED TO ASCERTAIN THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE AREA. PHOTO SHOWS CONSULTING ENGINEERS INSPECTING THE MAP SHOWING POSITION OF THE BOREHOLES.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS DISCUSSING THE PROSPECTS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME AT THE EDGE OF THE OWEN FALLS.



THE MAIN OWEN FALLS SHOWING, ON THE RIGHT, THE BLUFF WHERE THE EASTERN END OF THE PROPOSED DAM WILL REST.



A STONE CAUSEWAY IS BEING BUILT FROM THE WESTERN BANK. THE RIVER AT THIS POINT IS ONLY BETWEEN TWO AND THREE FEET DEEP.

THE QUEEN SHAKING HANDS WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JUNIOR, WHEN SHE VISITED THE COMMONWEALTH GIFTS CENTRE

MIX-UP IN THE NOTTS COUNTY GOALMOUTH SHOWING FISHER, THE MILLWALL OUTSIDE LEFT LYING FULL LENGTH AS BROWN, THE NOTTS COUNTY GOAL-KEEPER BENDS TO GATHER THE BALL.

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